THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,600—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
22nd Mar.	PERSIA	8000	----	---
30th "	MARMORA	10000	----	---
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	---
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	---
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	6000	----	---
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	----	---
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	----	---

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ocanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Yarra	4142	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	523	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Jeneral Italiane's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	A. Musio	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 420 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 699 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanaas	16th Apr. 1912,

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Konig	4900	Von Holdt	26th March 1912.
President	3310	Bremer	6th April 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 18th March, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Friday 22nd Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 25th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & G. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 28th Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer. ‡Porebunder. Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. *Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	2nd Apr. 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	9th " "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6363	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6383	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 635	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Kurrachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Penang, Phuket, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Melaa Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kwala Lumpor F. M. S., Klang (F. M. States.), Seremban (F. M. States.), Bangkok, Batavia, Soumbaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Yloilo, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 355,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Honkow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° .... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz, x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures, Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to

JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,

Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS:—Henshaw Buildings,

9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

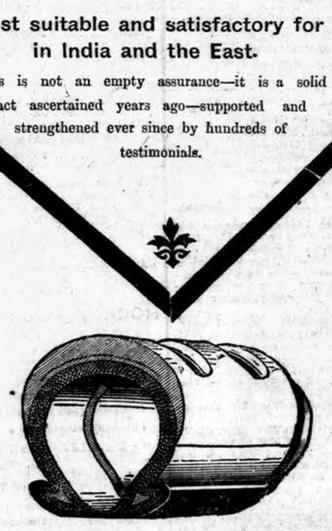
Indian Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India always find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials.



DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3, Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROWNED IN DURBAR

ANY DURBAR WILL AWARD THE CROWN TO

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, ate, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of Re. 1 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MY WIFE—RUBY VALANTINE CAIRNS, having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her, from this date, 21st March, 1912.

J. CAIRNS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th March, 1912.

ELECTRICIAN.

WANTED atonce, an ELECTRICIAN to take charge of electric light plant in Karachi with 20 horse power Crossley's suction gas engine and producer. Pay Rs. 100 per month with free house. Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars of qualifications, caste and age to,

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Buildings District,
Public Works Department,
Karachi.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 980 of 1911.

AMBALAL PRANJIVANDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at 2nd Bhoiwada-street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJI and (2) MAHOMEDALLI MULLA HAKIMJI of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Full Gully outside the Fort of Bombay, merchants carrying on business under the name of Hussonally Mulla Hakimji and Brothers ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 21st day of November, 1911, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 22,797-11-2, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 30th day of November, 1911, certain moveable property consisting of machinery and furniture (such as screwing machines, saw machine vertical wall engines portable engine, weighing machines, road roller, office tables, chairs, &c.) was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of April, 1912, and the following days at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Moveable property dated the 8th day of March, 1912, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at godown No. 38, at Ripon Road the said moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

The property will be on view at the said godown at Ripon Road, seven days before the date of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of March, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for the construction of WAGONS for the Eastern Bengal State Railway are invited from firms in India to reach the Office of the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on MONDAY the 15th April, 1912 (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1912-1913 of the following wagons :—

(1) 150 Standard (1' 0") gauge Jute Wagons 27' 7" long.

(2) 140 metre (3' 3⅜") gauge bogie covered goods wagons 43 feet long. Wheels, axles etc. for these wagons will, as usual, be supplied by the Railway, the probable date of supply being September, 1912.

The 5' 6" gauge wagons should be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Haibati free of railway freight or other transit charges.

The metre gauge wagons should be fitted up and taken to pieces at the Contractor's yard, and then erected and delivered at Sara Ghat. The materials for these wagons will be carried free from Sealdah to Sara Ghat and necessary sidings and space for erection will be provided at Sara.

3. Delivery of completed wagons will be required at the rate of 10 Standard (5' 6") gauge and 10 metre gauge wagons per week commencing four weeks after supply of the wheels, axles, etc.

4. Specifications drawings and tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 per cent from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, which amount will be returned on receipt of "bona fide" tenders, but not otherwise.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-MORROW, 23RD MARCH.

Under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR CHARITY.

PART I.

"The Open Door" Duologue by Alfred Sutro.
Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

PART II.
(By arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.)

"Come to the Ball" ..... Quaker Girl ..... Song & Chorus. Capt. DRUMMOND.

"Off we go" ..... Gay Parisienne ... Concerted Piece Mesdames PATERSON BROWN, DONALD, and WILSON and Messrs. BINNING, JACKSON and STUART.

"Echoes" ..... Song and Chorus Miss RUSSELL.

Dance ..... Mr. Croft.
Violin Solo ..... Mrs. Geo MacKenzie.

Tell me pretty maiden ..... Florodora ..... Concerted Piece. Mesdames. BINNING, BLUNT, PATERSON BROWN, LAING, WILSON, and Miss RUSSELL, Messrs. JACKSON, MURRAY, POLLARD, SIM, STANDAGE and STUART.

"Keep off the Grass" ..... Toreador ..... Song and dance. Mrs. CROFT assisted by Mesdames. BLUNT, McBAIN, Mlle. ELLIOTT, and WARDEN.

"Bubble Land" ... Cherry Girl ..... Song and chorus. Mrs. BINNING.

Dance ..... Mazurka ..... Miss Palin.

"Little Blue Moon" ..... Blue Moon ..... Song and chorus Mr. BLUNT.

"Dear delightful women" ..... Balkan Princess. Song and Dance. Mrs. BINNING and Mesdames. DONALD, LAING, McBAIN, WILSON, and Mlle. ELLIOTT and WARDEN.

"Kolcsal" ..... Girls of Gottenberg Song and chorus Mrs. PATERSON BROWN.

Finale ..... Follow the man from Cook's ... .

By kind permission, Orchestra from Band of the Royal Warwicks under Mr. C. Hartman.
Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, 3 and 2. Boxes Rs. 40, 20, 15 and 10.

Plan and full particulars of voting for charity at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

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The Tournament will commence on April 9th.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

Full Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

E. L. SIM,
B. MAY,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Gymkhana.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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THE GREAT POEM-PICTURE
THE
ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES
FROM
HOMER'S ODYSSEY.
The event of the week in Bombay

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Part Owner & Manager ... MAURICE E. BANDMANN

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LONDON REPORTOIRE CO.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 26th, TUESDAY, 26th,
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DAVID GARRICK
and
THE BELLS.

Wednesday, 27th.—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
Thursday, 28th.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Friday, 29th.—JULIUS CÆSAR.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Matinee :—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Evening :—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

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Undivided Profits ..... ,, ,, 316,083,58

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

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By order of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 a.m., (S. T.) the several rights mentioned hereunder :—

(7) Rights of cutting grass (4 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp, Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water channel on Municipal ground at Cooria, for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground at Hains Road for one year.

(2) Rights of cultivating cocoanuts from the Churniwady Cemetery at Mahim Bazaar Road, and from Worlee New Cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year at as many different places such as Cooria, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, Delisle Road adjoining the Sheep Market, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer G. Ward in his office near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

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A Rare Opportunity for lovers of Art.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. King and Co. and opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., one lot of very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravure, chromos, facsimile, reproduction, etc., etc. by eminent artists in rich frames.

The above pictures are very strongly recommended to lovers of arts and also to persons who have to furnish their palaces and bungalows artistically.

No reasonable private offer will be refused before Auction sale.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 English and spring victoria in a perfectly strong and brand new condition, with imperial Ball bearing rubber tyres wheels, extra pole for a single horse and all the other up-to-date requirements, with a pair of horses is of the real English blood with chestnut colour and a set of harness mounted with electroplated fitting.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.
1 fast and showy brown mare gelding, 15-C, regularly driven in Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4 Imperial, Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oliographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron beadsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table hanging lamps rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. B. Woolford, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the materials of a structure standing on the Municipal Land, at Elphinstone Road, near the New Bridge, over the Cow Cuch Channel.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Guardian appointed of the estate of Vithaldas Jamnadas, a minor Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, subject to a reserved price THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the Receiver's Office, on the ground floor of the High Court Building, Fort, the following valuable ornaments :—

1 pearl Mohunmala of two strings.
1 pearl vank.
1 pearl Sitada of 7 sers.
2 kantlas.

Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

The above ornaments will be on view this day at 12-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Receiver's Office, High Court.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, in Suit No. 926 of 1911, Umedbhai vs. Popatlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Galalwady, near Pydhonie, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

About 68 large and small single and double door safes, mostly Bombay-made and some Vienna-made and safe fittings.

Each safe will be sold at a time.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the safes are on view.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Dinsha B. Mody, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction opposite the Crawford Markets on TUESDAY the 26th inst at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) large lot of fancy goods such as albums, fags, brushes, cricket kit, fancy embroidery fans, flower vases, lady's companion, money purses, Briggs Crewd papers, photo frames, plateware, stationery, time pieces, toys and dolls, parlour games, paper lanterns, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Paltan Road opposite School of Art and Sitaram Building, near Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, dining table and chairs, mirror backside board and dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, jardineers, English bedsteads, mirror and plan door almyrahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, engravings, bronze and terra cotta figures and flower vases, lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, Refrigerator ice box, Humbee gent's bicycle, Singapore cane furniture, etc., the property of Captain F. Phillips of Supply and Transport Corps and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1912.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 3-4		1-16
do. Rentes ...	94	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3-4	un chgd	
3½ do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-8	un chgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	2s 15-16	un chgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	2s 7-8	un chgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24	un chgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·46	un chgd	
do. do. New York...	4·81 1-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
do. 3 months' sight...	3 1-2	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills		un chgd	
do. 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un chgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un chgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un chgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, dull.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 14,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" Nil " to Bombay
" 4,50,000 " to Madras
" 19,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s°8.
Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 29,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
26,00,000 " to Bombay.
5,00,000 " to Madras.
" 60,70,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s°12.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,00,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Fair demand
Futures	... Quiet steady.
Manchester	...Firm with a fair demand
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Imports	... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·12+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·87 +03	5·86 +03	5·83 +03	5·85 +03	5·84 +03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·81 +03	5·77 +03	5·74 +03	5·72 +03	

New York official noon call May 10.45; July 10-57.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10-76; July 10-80.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	25,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	9,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000
Exports to Continent ...	10,000
Spot Cotton—	10·65+05
Futures—Month of May 10·45+05	Advanced on Sou: thern buying of futures in the local market and on improved financial condition and Wall Street selling.
Futures—Month of July 10·53+06	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...10 5-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	... 10·77+04
Do. do July	... 10·80+04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

GINNERS' REPORT.
Washington, Mar. 20.
The United States Census Bureau in its final report to-day gives 16,051,000 bales as being ginned.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers,
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal
Do Months—
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 38 5-8
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ...
Do. Months— ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...
Do Month ... ...
New South Wales 37 3-8
Do. Months—Mar.—Done.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...42
Do. Months—	... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	...44
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...65 1-4
Do. Month—Mar.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Buyers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...58 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-15-6 unchgd—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 5-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 0 1-2
Mar.-Apr.—Value—Firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 76 1-2
Yellow Metal ...	£ 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 65 7-8

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-6
" " Mutton Tallow ... 25
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.—Sellers showing more reserve.
E A E & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...19 11 1-4.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Business at a standstill.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March-May.
Tone—Quiet.
Javas Sugar—Inactive and unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [21ST MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs and half Sovs	73,095	London	Eastern Bank
12 Boxes Gold Bulns	1,15,200	do	Mercantile Bank
Sovereigns & half Sovs	7,50,000	do	do
30 Boxes Gold Bulns	22,34,800	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bulns	76,800	do	do
Sovereigns & half Sovs	15,000	do	do
2 Boxes Gold Bulns	1,53,600	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bulns	76,800	do	Comptoir de Paris
5 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	3,75,000	Port Said	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	15	17,434
B B and C I Railway ...	15	17,619

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
To-day being a Public holiday the market is more or less closed. The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were also closed this afternoon. The following are nominal quotations:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 278	March
Good M G Broach	" 272	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	" 272	"
Fine M G Nagpur	" 282	"
Fine M G Wardha	" 285	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	" 255	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 259	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	" 243	"

All markets were more or less closed to-day.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	14,182 bales
Wheat	4,674 cwts.
Linseed	27,123 "
Rapeseed	414 "
Gingellyseed	980 "
Poppyseed	26 "
Groundnuts	8,255 "
Castorseed	19,709 "
Rice	6,953 "
Myrabollams	7,188 "
Cottonseed	17,779 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	9,366 "
Jowar	1,537 "
Maize	1,032 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th March.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—
Amount of Revised Estimate to be remitted during 1911-12 ... £ 26,488,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 16th Mar. 1912, by Council Bills.....a £25,928,137
Balance to be remitted from 17th March to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 560,173
a Of this sum £1,988,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd March 1912 were Rs. 4,950 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 2nd March 1912 Rs. 28,880.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The monthly statement of earnings for Feb. 1912.

	Earnings for Feb'ry, 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	1,94,347	+ 17,075	+ 10·19
*Electric Supply.....	64,067	+ 15,710	+ 32·48
Total.....	2,58,414	+ 33,685	+ 14·98

	Total Earnings from January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	4,00,357	+ 37,766	+ 10·43
*Electric Supply ...	1,34,840	+ 36,513	+ 37·13
Total.....	5,35,197	+ 1,04,279	+ 24·19

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.
Bombay, 21st March 1912.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, MARCH 21.
During the week ending 18th instant, 3,56,86 8 cwts of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1912, up to 3,323,768 cwts. against 3,173,613 cwts during the corresponding period of 1911. Freights are firmer in tone. There had been much more enquiry on the part of shippers, but with no signs as yet of settlement of coal strike. Owners are holding off for near positions and have put up their rates for the forward.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.
The Bank of Bengal rate was to-day reduced from 7 per cent at which it has stood since the 7th instant to 6 per cent.
The figures of the weekly statement show that the money market in Calcutta continues very dull and there is little demand for money, a decrease of Rs. 20,35,569 being shown in the public demand.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from toething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

KILGOUR—March 12, at Mertinga Tea Estate, South Sylhet, from acute dysentery, Sheila Rebecca, infant daughter of T. R. and Mrs. Kilgour.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Municipal By-Election, Proprietary School playground, Gowalia Tank-road, 9-40 to 6-40.
Annual Prize Distribution by Lady Clarke at the Indo-British Institution at 5 p.m.,
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Nothing is given with more liberality than advice."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Mr. F. T. Brooks will continue his addresses on "The Essentials of Character" to-day and on Monday. The usual class of the Brotherhood will not meet on Sunday the 24th, as the members will be on an excursion to Lonavla.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Suradai" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow, (Saturday), A supplementary mail will be closed at 6-30 p.m., on Sunday, the 31st instant.—Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Hakata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-day, Friday.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p. m :—

March	The Tiger's Tail ... Thurban
Valse	The Eternal Value ... Leo Fall
Selection	La Boheme ... Puccini
Ballet Music	Rosamunde ... Schubert
Mexican Bom-ance	Cocheco ... Reeves
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rebens
Sketch	Ireland for Ever ... Myddleton

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Old Comrades ... Geike
Valse	Dreaming ... Joyce
Selection	Falka ... Chassaigne
Descriptive	The Mill in the Black Forest ... Eilenberg
Selection	A Runaway Girl ... Monckton
Song	The Rosary ... Nevin
Selection	Pelissians ... Pelissier

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Unsuccessful Appeal in High Court.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 24th of January last, convicted one Khoda Bhim and sentenced him to transportation for life for causing the death of one Jadi.

The facts of the case were that the accused kept the deceased woman Jadi as a mistress. The accused being an old man, she contracted a "natra" marriage with another man, but so long as she was in need of articles (ornaments) she lived with the accused. After the ornaments were made, she misbehaved herself and left the house of the accused, at which he grew angry and in a fit of temper killed her with an axe.

The jury returned a verdict that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and on that verdict the District Judge sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Against this order, the present appeal was made, and their Lordships held on the evidence, that the District Judge was right in his judgment and rejected the appeal.

SUIT BY VAHUJI MAHARAJ.

ON Thursday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar proceeded with the hearing of the suit of Chandraprabhavati Vahuji, widow of Girdharlalji Mahraj, ex-tikayet of the Vaishnavs, in charge of the temple of Shri Nathdwara in the territory of Udepur State in Rajputana, vs. Gordhanlalji Mahraj and others, for setting aside a consent decree passed on 8th December, 1904, on the ground of her being a minor at the time, and the exercise of undue influence and co-ercion on her in this settlement of suits Nos. 418 and 477 of 1903. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Motilal Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Company appeared for defendants 2, 4, 5, 6. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. B. T. Desai instructed by Messrs Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for defendant No. 1.

Girdharlalji was reported in 1876 by the Maharana from Udepur, and his son Gordhanlalji was raised to the Gadia Girdharlalji came down to Bombay and was recognised here and elsewhere as the lawful tikayet, and got the offerings and the property. His son contested his right to these in suit No. 208 of 1878, in which the father contested that the order of deportation made against him was arbitrary and unjust, and it was held that the order of deposition and deportation did not operate outside the Udepur territory in Bombay.

The defence was that the plaintiff was of age at the time of the taking the consent-decree, and there was neither fraud nor coercion used against her. Now she had been instigated by Munshi Balvantrai to bring the suit, and to set up a will of her husband.

The Japanese are ingenious if a little diabolical. A Russian officer named Lubitzki, in a little book lately published on his experiences in the Russo-Japanese War, illustrates both phases of their character. During one of the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur the assailants made use of wooden hand-rattles such as night-watchmen in Japan still use, and which some of us remember as "policemen's rattles." These things produce a magnified crackling noise exactly like the sound of machine-guns. This idea was not so much to deceive the Russians as to the number of machine-guns in action, but to shatter the nerves of the defenders and thus bring about the psychological collapse which plays such an important part on the modern battlefield. And Mr. Lubitzki, who was then in close touch with the Livonian infantry, frankly acknowledges that this contrivance had a marked effect on his men and contributed substantially to the ultimate victory of the Japanese.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Result of Thirteenth Extra Meeting.

Yesterday being a public holiday, there was a large gathering of punters present at the Mahalaxmi racecourse on the occasion of the thirteenth extra meeting, but the fact that out of eight races only one favourite and two second favourites won does not suggest that the punters had a successful encounter with the books. In the Arab events the fields were large and more than one exciting finish was witnessed. Brown was the most successful jockey of the day riding three winners to victory, while O'Neill came next with two. The remaining victories went to Ferguson, Hoyt and Templeman respectively. The first race of the day saw Raspberry and Lawrence joint favourites, but the outsider Sabhar well ridden by O'Neill won under the whip. In the Sydney Plate Regalia and Kiora were at the shortest odds, but once again O'Neill came home, this time on the outsider, Mandeville. Authority was most fancied in the second division of the Strangers' Maiden Plate. The favourite, however, was badly left and Krushan romped home followed by Tezab and Sadee Beg. In the Arab Selling Plate Boneparte carrying five pounds extra weight, beat Mysore the favourite, Padsha running third. The top and bottom weights were both recipients of support in the Consolation Plate. However, Solution soon got to the front and led throughout followed home by Pincher and The Loaf, Mudkoor was made favourite in the first division of the Goregaon Plate, but much of the public money went on Creditor, which was beaten on the post after an exciting race by Young Majub, also a well backed candidate. The second division of the same race saw Zuffer Beg and Dilkush much in demand in the Ring. Dilkush at last satisfied his supporters coming up in the straight after Zuffer Beg had made all the running. In the Arab Pony Selling Plate, Red Monk and Agent were backed by the punters, Once More being next in demand. Agent ran well, but the finish was a replica of that in the race which Young Majub won, Brown's mount on the outside once again gaining the verdict by the closest margin from Agent with Kahn up.

The following are the results in detail :—

A LITTLE STRANGERS MAIDEN PLATE. (Divided.) Distance 5 furlongs—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1911 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I.

Mr. Thimble's Sahbar 7st. 7lbs ..... O'Neill 1
Mr. Valaji Moocajji's Best Chance 8st. 11lbs Kamad 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry 8st. 11lbs. Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN :—Peerage, Hydayat Pasha, Jofaran, Abdul Aziz, Mahboob, Kabul, Lawrence, Manchester, Bavan and Jirnas.

BETTING :—7 to 4 against Lawrence, 2 to 1 Raspberry, 4 to 1 Best Chance; 5 to 1 Manchester, and Jofaran, 6 to 1 Bavan. Sahbar and Abdul Aziz and 10 to 1 and longer odds the remainder.

The totalizator paid Rs. 95-8 for the win and Rs. 30-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Kabul went out first but gave way to Mahboob, who led to nearing the bend. Here Sahbar made the running with Raspberry. Sahbar won by half a length : a head between second and third. Time—1min. 10 2-5secs.
(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 800, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. A high weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Nawab Moinudin Khan Bahadur's Mandeville 7st. 4lbs .....O'Neill 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's Regalia 8st. .....Brown 2
The Chief of Mahisal and Mr. Garda's Mauveron .....Kahn 3

ALSO RAN:—Pantry Girl, Cheeky, Kiora, Evening Herald and Encourage.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Regalia, 3 to 1 Kiora, Mauveron and Evening Herald, 6 to Mandeville, 10 to 1 Encourage and 20 to 1 Cheeky.

The totalizator paid Rs. 67-8 for the win and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE RACE.—Regalia and Mandeville made joint running to near the bend where Mandeville latter went to the front and won easily by a length; same distance between second and third. Time.—1min. 16 2-5secs.
(Winner trained by I. Penton.)

A LITTLE STRANGERS MAIDEN PLATE. Divided. Distance 5 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For maiden Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1911. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Krushan.....Ferguson 1
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Tezab 8st. 11lbs....Fahad 2
Messrs. M. Goculdas and Nanjee's Sadee Beg 8st. 2lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Moyaid, Mushtarak, Mizban, Lord Timon, Hamidi, Authority, Tide, Jalinus, Mubrook, Scindia, Cracksbot and Canterbury.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Authority and Sadee Beg, 5 to 1 Tezab and Lord Timon, 6 to 1 Mushtarack, 7 to 1 Krushan, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 103-8 for the win and Rs. 33, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Authority left and Mushtarak and Krushnan led on coming into the straight Krushnan and was easily by 1 1-2 lengths; a head between second and third. Time.—1min. 10 4-5secs.
(Winner trained by Owners.)

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Winner Rs. 800, second Rs. 250 third Rs. 150. A high weight handicap for Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Boneparte 7st 12lbs ...Brown 1
Mr. Beg's Mysore 8st 2lbs .....Ferguson 2
Mr. A. Goculdas' Padsha 8st 11lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Dumra, Lama and Last Chance.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Mysore, 3 to 1 Dumra, 7 to 2 Boneparte, and 5 to 1 the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 42 for the win and Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE RACE.—Mysore took the lead but Boneparte came up and first into the straight where he came away to win by four lengths; same distance between second and third. Time.—1min. 55 1-5 secs.
(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or ever since 1st December, 1909.

Mr. M. Gokuldas' Solution 7st. 6lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Pincher 8st. 11lb. ...Brown 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's The Loaf 10st. 2lbs..... Templeman 3

ALSO RAN :—Aqueduct, Metal Boy, Sunday's Well, and Parkhill.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against The Loaf, 3 to 1 Solution 7 to 2 Aqueduct, 4 to 1 Pincher, 6 to 1 Parkhill, 8 to 1 Metal Boy, and 20 to 1 Sunday's Well.

The totalizator paid Rs. 45 for the win, and Rs. 20, and Rs. 23 for places.

THE RACE :—Solution led followed by Pincher and the Loaf throughout and the horses finished in this order. Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 30secs.
(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE GOREGAON PLATE. (Divided).—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 800, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Mr. B. Framjee's Young Majub 9st 10lbs Templeman 1
Mr. Beg's Creditor 7st. 7lbs.....Kuhn 2
Mr. Brain's Plassy 7st 11b .....McGlone 3

ALSO RAN :—Mudkoor, Prime Minister, Pendil Minerva, and Regiment.

BETTING :—1 1-2 to one against Mudkoor 2 to 1 against Young Majub, 4 to 1 Minerva, 5 to 1 Creditor, 7 to 1 Regiment and 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 38-8 for the win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 36 and Rs. 58 for places,

THE RACE :—Minerva led out then Creditor took first-place and led to opposite the stand where Young Majub came up with a dash and won a close race by a head. Time—1min. 21 4-5secs.
(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

THE GOREGAON PLATE. (Divided). Distance 6 furlongs,—Winner Rs. 800, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Mr. Eastwood's Dilkush 8st. 2lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zuffer Beg 8st. 7lbs..Templeman 2
Mr, Gold's Yusuf Pasha 7st. 10lbs.....Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN.—Aurum, Polish, Woolwinder, Little Laffy, Fair play, Makeb, Upright, Mezahim, Chichester and Sinclair.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Zuffer Beg, 5 to 2 Dilkush, 3 to 1 Yusuf Pasha, 6 to 1 Fairplay, 8 to 1 Upright, and 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The totalisator—paid Rs. 468 for the win and Rs. 15, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE RACE.—Zuffer Beg led from Chichester, Fairplay and Dilkush to the straight, where the second favourite came to the front and won in easy fashion by two lengths: three lengths between second and third. Time.—1min. 22 1-5 secs.
(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

AN ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,000 to carry 9st. 10lbs., W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500.

Mr. R. R. S's Red Monk, 8st. 9lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent, 7st. 5lbs.....Kuhn 2
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Little Boy, 1st. 2lbs...O'Neill 3

ALSO RAN :—Borjavi, Engineer, Once More, Dushant, Seven Fifty, Amica and Papa.

BETTING :—7 to 4 against Red Monk, 2 to 1 Agent, 4 to 1 Seven Fifty and Little Boy, longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—Engineer, led from Little Boy; then Agent came up but was beaten in the straight by Red Monk. Won by a head, five lengths. Time—1min. 24 1-2secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 26 for the win and Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 28-8 for places.
(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

Annual Point-to-Point Races.

The annual point-to-point races were held yesterday afternoon at Maroli, Andheri, under the auspices of the Bombay Jackal Club, when there was a large attendance. The members of the Club were "at Home" and a very enjoyable evening was spent. There were several entries which were very keenly contested. Mr. J. Lord, M. F. H., acted as Judge. The band of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles played during the interval.

The following are the results :—

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.
(1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Cup.)

Mr. F. Hearson's Tomtit..... 1
Mr. C. N. Moberly Blythe..... 2

ALSO COMPETED :—Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's, George; Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton's, Okus; Mr. W. L. Graham's, Pride; Mr. H. E. Standage's, Nellie and Mr. J. St. J. Graham's, Ambrosine.

THE BOMBAY HUNT CUP.—A Point-to-Point Race—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch weights over—English and Colonials 12st. 7lbs. Arabs and Country-breds, 11s. 7lbs. Owners up. 1st Prize—"Boulton" Trophy and a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Cup.

Mr. M. Rommel's Better Luck..... 1
Mr. A. S. Robinson's Frantic 2
Mr. R. C. Lowndes, Kitty..... 3

Time :—7mins. 9secs.

ALSO RAN :—Mr. C. G. Stileman's Silverbolt, Mr. E. Kennedy's The Knut, Mr. J. Crawford's Good Luck, Mr. H. W. Moulton's Lincoln, Mr. J. Stewart's Shandy, Mr. J. St. J. Graham's Ambrosine's, Capt. F. H. James, Ajax's Mr. B. May's Mickie.

THE BOMBAY PONY HUNT CUP.—For Ponies 14-1 hands and under—A Point-to-Point Race :—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch-weights over—English and Colonials, 14-1, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1, 11st. Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up 1st Prize—The "Townsend" Trophy and a Cup. 2nd Prize, a Cup.

Mr. W. L. Graham's Blotting Kagaz 1
Mr. E. C. Reid's Flyaway 2
Capt. O. T. MacR. Lockie Midget..... 3

Time :—7 mins. 5secs.

POINT-TO-POINT RACE.—FOR PONIES:—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch-weights over.—English and Colonial Horses 13st. 7lbs. Arab and Country-Bred Horses 11st. 7lbs. English and Colonial Ponies 14·1 and under, 12st. Arab and Country-Bred Ponies 14·1 and under 11st. Allowance of 7lbs. for ponies 13.3 and under, penalty of 7lbs. for horses and ponies not ridden by their owners. Prize—a Cup for Ponies.

Mr. E.G. Pearson's Buccaneer 1
Mr. J. St. J's. Logie 2
Mr. H. Caffyn's Boxer..... 3

Time :—7mins. 15secs.

Mrs. Lumsden then distributed the prizes among the winners and the programme ended with three cheers for Mrs. Lumsden and the Honorary Secretary Mr. H. F. Lodge.

"CONDER" LAWN TENNIS.

The Semi-finals last evening resulted in an easy win for Wagle and Bhudkumker by 6-3 6-1, in their game against the Sholapur couple who failed to put up any game. The other was the best seen in this tournament up to date, three hard sets were fought in which some splendid rallies were witnessed. The winners lost the first set by 6-2 and were love to 3 in the second, when they made an effort and won the next 5 games in succession. Their opponents then got on even terms, but eventually lost the set by 7-5. The third also went to Dastur and Grandy after a hard tussle 9-7. Gimi played an excellent game and was undoubtedly the best man on the court.

THE DRAWINGS.

Merchant & Driver...Bye; Ali Akbar & Wahab... ; A & W 3-6, 6-1 6-2
Dastur & Grandy ... ; Gunther & Greene... ; D & G 6-4, 6-4
Modi & Aibless ..... ; Karvi & Javeri ..... ; M & A 6-3, 8-6
Khambatta & Gimi... ; Sabnis & Desai ..... ; K. & G. 6-4, 6-2
Mehta & Modi..... ; Chandavarkar & Shiwawarkar ..... ; C. & S. 6-4, 6-3
Macdonald & Doctor ; Harwood & Briscoe.. ; H. & B. 6-2, 6-3
Flynn & Strelly ..... ; Wagle & Bhudkumker ; W. & P. 6-1, 6-1
Wadia & Pocha .....Bye; Pearcey & Gunjikar... ; P & G 4-6, 6-3, 6-1
Shaw & Nadkarni ... ; Chawan & Karanja... ; C & K 7-5, 7-5
Raisins & Mathalone. ; Fyzee & Chimmulgund ; F & C 6-0, 6-0

D G 6-4 6-2
K G 9-6 6-1 6-0
W B 6-3 6-3
G K W O
D & G 1-6-7-5-9-7
W & S 6-3-6-1

The finals will be played on Saturday at 5-30 p. m. when a good game is expected.

PAPERCHASE AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, MARCH 21.
Capt. Alves R.F.A., organised a very successful Gymkhana paperchase this afternoon. The course was about 3 1-2 miles across natural country which provided no end of nullahs and small jumps of sorts. A large field was out for this time of the year, but only one lady was present, Mrs. Ley, who finished first with Mr. Ramsay, R.H.A. The start was from Gunpark of the 10th Ammunition Column and the finish at the United Service Club, the hares being caught up within a quarter mile of the finish.

MOTOR TAXATION IN BOMBAY.

Protest from Motor and Auto-Cycle Club.

The following letter has been sent by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Motor and Auto-Cycle Club to Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay :—

TAXATION OF MOTOR CYCLES AND LIGHT MOTOR CARS.

The attention of my Committee has been called to the recent very heavy increase in taxation of motor cycles and motor-cars, and in consequence a General Meeting, open to the public, and attended by a number of motorists, was held at the Apollo Hotel on February 1st.

At this meeting there was unanimous expression of opinion that the increase of taxation, which amounts to over 165 per cent. on motor cycles, and 200 per cent. on cars, is excessive in comparison with the taxation levied in other large towns, and is inequitable in respect of cycles and smaller cars.

My committee desire to state, in the first instance, that this Club represents the interests, more particularly, of users of motor-cycles, and of the smaller and more economical types of cars. We held no mission on behalf of ow

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Glenfinlas, 4,996 tons, Captain R. Edwards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro, with a general cargo and two passengers.

The steamer Beethoven, 2360 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said in ballast.

The steamer Steplanetis, 2284 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi in ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Hakata Maru, 3,869 tons, Captain H. Noumura, will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo, with a general cargo.

British I. S. N. Co's steamer Chauda 3,951 tons Captain Tice will sail to-day from harbour with a general, and same bottom cargo and passeagers for Antwerp etc.

IN THE STREAM.

Glenfinlas	1996	Edward
Beethoven	2360	Mitchell
Steplantis	2284	Goodridge

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 21.

Bilbster	2790 Cantell		
Brasiliana	2438 Snowden		
Berne	1899 Younger		S W & Co
Baron Dalmoney	3599 Hay	W & A G & Co	
Dwarka	73 Mozoo		M M & Co
H M S Highflyer	Dick		R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine	Hill		R Navy
Heim	758 Eriksen		F F C & Co
Galila	555 Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hoseinee	998 D'Lorae	Bo & P S N Co	
Knala	360 McBaria	11-3	K N & Co
Koweit	3336 Coates		H S N Co
Lord Stanley	3054 Elliford	W & A G & Co	
Linga	957 Rothwell		M M & Co
Malda	1250 Rambe		M M & Co
Montebello	3770 Croft		J P & Co
Nourel-Bahr	213 Nacoda	Arab	S N Co
Nowenfels	3542 Heckel	W & A G & Co	
Norkoowa	1074 Jones		M M & Co
R I M S	Dalhousie	Vizas	R I M
Shah Jehan	2635 McBean	Shah S N Co	
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab S N Co	
Somali	2560 Kasoa		A S & Co
Singu	1912 Bulkeley		S W & Co
Trifels	2970 Eggert	W & A G & Co	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 21,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Asaye	4339	Cockman	Shanghai	26-3	P & O Co
B Hatamei	2584	Peters			J M & Co
D&E Zimora	2042	Lesie	W & A	Graham & Co	
F Batiscan	2650	Griffiths	Dunkirk	26-3	K N & Co
G Tjomo	1453	Danielsen	D'kirk	23-3	W & A G & Co
H Castlemoor	2403	Angus	Genoa	23-3	K N & Co
M Himalaya	3706	Jenkins	Calcutta	26-3	P & O Co
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	L'pool	22-3	W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	Jeddah	23-3	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Palamcotta	2307	Cutbush	Durban	23-3	M M & Co
3 Begum	2346	McNicoll			T M & Co
4 Islami	1604	Goode	Bo & P S N Co		
7 Cleopatra	2129	Crick	Trieste	A L S N Co	
9 Nippon	4015	Tarabocha	K'chi	23-3	A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Athens	5159	Knout			K N & Co
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Palmer	London	23-13	P & O Co
15 Koenig	3776	Holdt	Durban	26-3	A S & Co

H W P D

Netuwati	899	Fakira	Bo S N Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	J'nagar 21-3
Indrawati	513	Esmail	Manglore 22-3
Ponani	552	Fakira	B'nagar 23-3
Mahamadi	519	Ahmed	

M. W. D.

Balgay	131	Ahmed	Repairing

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Glenfinlas	Edwards	M'bro, Jan 25
	Beethoven	Mitchell	Cardiff, Feb 27
	Steplanetis	Goodridge	Karachi, Mar 19

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Kasara	King	Bizerah.
	Himlaya	Sangriff	Japan.
	Umvolosi	Miller	Middlesbro.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Beethoven for Antwerp and Dunkirk,
" Nour-el-Bahr for Muscat

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hakata Maru Capt Noumura for Kobe.
" Chauda Captain Tice for Antwerp, etc.
" Brig flore-de Din Capt. Oorman for Hamola.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, is't Liverpool on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Birmingham passed Perim on the 20th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay at about midnight on the 26th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd March.

231. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Wednesday 27th instant "G" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

232. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912 at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress White N C Officers and Volunteers. Mess Dress or uniform with cape.

234. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday morning. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, company and Corps. Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 5 p. m.

237. The Leslie Challenge Cup (Marching) Competition and the Highland Challenge Cup competition will be held at Ghat Kopar on the 27th instant. Teams should proceed by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

238. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Demonstrations and street disturbances against the Government and Hungary occurred recently at Agram, in Croatia Street lamps and windows were smashed, Policemen were wounded and a large number of arrests were made. One of the causes of the outbreak was the arrest of Dr. Lorkovitch, a former Opposition Deputy whom the Croatian Government caused to be condemned to three months' imprisonment on a charge of forgery, for having, as an Advocate, appended his client's name to an election petition, which the client had instructed him to be drawn up. Anti-Hungarian feeling is running high throughout the Southern Slav Provinces.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 22nd March, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION.

The need of systematic instruction in the scientific principles underlying industrial processes has only recently been realised in India. But progress has been made and the progress and the necessity, for further effort are duly reviewed in a volume which Mr. Chatterton of the Madras Educational Department has just published, "Industrial Evolution in India." When the Royal Commission on Technical Education issued its report the interest of the educated public, as we are reminded, was languidly excited and vague notions became current that the acknowledged decay of Indian manufactures could be arrested, if arrangements were made to remedy the defects in the existing educational machinery. Accordingly in the course of the next few years, each province took action in this direction and sanction was accorded in such measures as the local Government considered to be immediately necessary. One result of the application of European ideas on the subject of technical education was the establishment of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay, where cotton-spinning was already firmly established; as another result the engineering school at Seebpore was reorganised and expanded to provide for the needs of Bengal, what the manufacture of jute, coalmining, and mechanical engineering were local industries of considerable and growing importance. Both these institutions Mr. Chatterton recognises as valuable centres of recruitment for the organised industries of their respective presidencies; "that they have not reached the standard of excellence we are accustomed to expect in similar institutions in Europe and America is due to the fact that Indians do not regard an industrial career with any favour; they only take to it when they are convinced that they have no prospect of success in more congenial occupations." The reforms, which followed the issue of the report, it is acknowledged, did something to raise the general tone of Indian Education, but little or nothing to render it of a practical character and Mr. Chatterton concludes that it is almost certain that another educational system is required that will provide for the industrial needs of the country, entirely independent of the control of the universities.

The experience of over twenty years in this country has taught Mr. Chatterton that the mere provision of facilities for technical education, as it is understood in Europe, except for industries already established in the country, leads to no useful result. In schools and colleges only half the work of preparing men for industrial careers can be accomplished, and it has proved hopeless to expect that the pioneering of new industries can be undertaken by any one who has had no business training and no opportunities of acquiring experience in the management of workshops or factories. Indian students who have spent years in Europe, studying in some of the best technical institutions in existence have failed to make any headway on their return to India, chiefly because they have been unable to secure admission to manufacturing concerns, where alone they can obtain the knowledge of men and business essential to commercial success. The Japanese proved so successful after such a course of training that "there is no intention in Europe of providing another Eastern race with the means to set up factories which will ultimately secure the trade which has been built up by patient efforts over many years." The lesson is that India must understand that there is no short cut to the industrial conditions necessary for her well-being and that it can only be built up by adopting novel methods to meet the demands of the situation. The writer approves Government action in the pioneering and encouragement of new industries, the results of which have been satisfactory, though that action has been attacked by the Chambers of Commerce and local trades associations as unsound in principle and an undue intervention of Government in commercial matters, but Government is undoubtedly right in the interpretation of its duty in this respect towards India.

Many people join with Mr. Chatterton in regretting that the present system of education prevailing in India has failed to produce men of action with balanced judgment and sound constructive faculties. The memory rather than the imagination controls thought, he writes, and in the absence of experience responsibility is declined. It has turned out good if not great lawyers, excellent judges, a few engineers, but no original investigators or deep thinkers. Yet the fault does not lie wholly with the system of education. There is something in the lack of individualism and on this subject Mr. Chatterton has something to say. In India, he writes, the vitalising force of nationality is almost entirely absent and centuries of subjection to a foreign joke and the endurance of an almost continuous state of internal discord and anarchy have deprived the people of that individualism which finds its highest expression in collective effort. Social customs and caste restrictions militate against progress and the general prevalence of early marriages handicaps the race, not only by imposing the cares of domestic life upon students and even upon children who ought to be at school, but also because such immature unions result in offspring deficient in physical vigour and lacking force of character. There is much more in this than either in the educational system or the centuries of unrest and of foreign rule. The emancipation from the tyranny of a grotesque and unique social code may have begun and as a result greater individual freedom of action may be accelerated, but it has only begun in a very small way, and it will be many years before any really appreciable effect is noticeable. Not much can be hoped for within a measurable distance of time from any relaxation of the rules of this grotesque and unique social code, but until that time comes, it would be vain to expect any great industrial evolution or any development of individualism.

A RESEARCH SOCIETY FOR DELHI.

THE Conference of Orientalists held a few months ago has given great impetus to the discussion of several subjects intimately connected with Oriental scholarship in this country, and by bringing together men from various parts of the country engaged in research work, has done much to bring to light wants and deficiencies which have been long felt by individual workers in outlying places. If the Conference would be instrumental in bringing about the establishment of a Central Institute for Oriental Research, as was resolved at a sitting at Simla, it would achieve one of its main objects. Such an Institute would go a great way to concentrate and thereby economise the efforts of scholars engaged in research, and by bringing workers in kindred fields together would greatly help to render their labours fruitful. But the proposed Institute has for its principal object the training of men to do proper research work in Orientalism. It is to be a school rather than a society of learned men engaged in Oriental research. Mr. Sarat Chandra Das, one of our foremost indigenous Orientalists, who has a long and honourable record of research work especially in Sanskrit and Tibetan literature, now comes forward with another proposal which is meant to supplement that of the Central Institute, and which aims at the establishment of a society of Oriental Research on the model of the best learned societies of the West. If would naturally be joined by scholars and archæologists trained up at the proposed institute and would provide facilities for them in their research work. Mr. Sarat Chandra has already great experience of founding such societies as twenty years ago he established the Buddist Text Society which was welcomed by the late Professor Max Muller and other high authorities, and has already done great service by the publication of useful works, and only recently started the Indian Research Society of Calcutta on the model of the earlier body. His new proposal is ambitious and if carried out in its entirety would lead to the amalgamation of both these latter bodies with the new society. As Delhi has been now made the capital of the Empire, he would locate his Research Society there, and would call it the Imperial Research Society of Delhi. The scheme is really very ambitious, but it is fraught also with much good for the country as researches into its past tend undoubtedly to future progress; and he properly appeals to the Princes of Hindustan to encourage and support it.

The Imperial Society is to have a library and a museum which "should contain all the publications relating to India in different languages of the world and representative collections of Indian arts, industries, and natural products. A botanical and zoological garden is also to be attached as well as residential quarters for some research scholars. All this means a very large sum of money, particularly as Mr. Sarat says that the library and museum "should be on a scale befitting the Capital of India." We hope he will be so fortunate as to find the necessary means and that his appeal to the princes and peoples of India will meet with the response it deserves. Such a Society is needed in the best interests of the scholarship, especially indigenous, of the country, which would receive a great impetus through it. At present India depends almost entirely in Western scholarship and research for a knowledge of its past. A few of her own scholars have helped in this work, but still her debt to the West in this matter is very great, greater, in fact, than it need have been, if bodies like that Mr. Sarat proposes to establish now had come into existence long ago. The Bengal Asiatic Society has done a great deal for Indian studies, but it must be said most of its useful work has been achieved by Englishmen; natives of this country have been mere helpers. Such a state of things was necessary in past generations when higher education was not spread among Indians. But now with the enormous growth of education, it is but meet that a scholarly class devoting its energies to the past history and science of their own country should try to continue the useful work of European savants. Mr. Sarat Chandra's scheme would materially help this scholarly class of Indians to do their patriotic work in a worthy manner. The library and museum on "a scale befitting the Capital of India" need not be specially provided for this society, as both these necessary adjuncts of learning and scholarship will surely arise in Delhi at no very distant date of Government expense now that this ancient city has been made once more the Capital of India. So the Delhi Research Society may make a less ambitious start at beginning, and commence its work by bringing together Indian scholars engaged in kindred fields of research. The project is all the more welcome as there does not exist at present any learned society such as the Bengal Asiatic in Northern India, where the field for ethnological, sociological, and other enquiries is vast and lies almost uncultivated. Some sporadic attempts have alone been made by individual enthusiasts in the Punjab and the United Provinces, but the time has surely come for organised attempts and these may well be undertaken by the proposed Research Society at Delhi, in which, naturally, Indian scholars will preponderate but their Anglo-Indian confreres may help. This Society though to be called Imperial—we rather think this epithet had better be dropped—would restrict itself mainly to Northern India lore, and leave Bengal and Eastern India for the older Asiatic Society at Calcutta. This is in the fitness of things and by division of labour facilitate better results.

TAXATION OF MOTOR-CYCLES.

In the protest, which the Bombay Motor and Auto-Cycle Club has forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner against increased taxation of motor-cycles, the club makes a strong point when it shows that the motor-cycle should not like the large motor-car be regarded as a luxury. It is a means of travelling cheaply and rapidly over moderate distances, and therefore is most frequently used by business men, either to travel to their business premises from their houses in the suburbs, or in a few cases to carry them round the town in the course of their commercial duties. In Bombay, hitherto, however we have not had opportunities of appreciating fully how useful the motor-cycle can be. The distances in our over-crowded city are so short that most men find an ordinary cycle quite sufficient to convey them to and from their offices. Things, however, are quite different in Madras, in particular, and also to some extent in Calcutta. In Madras motor-cycles are as common as ordinary bicycles are here. Nearly every man who does not keep a motor-car has his motor-cycle, for on the ordinary cycle and in the heat the distances, which have to be covered, are too great, while many men do not care to drive to their offices in tum-tums on account of the time, which is occupied. The same thing applies in a smaller degree to Calcutta, and conditions will be similar in Bombay, when eventually, as Government hopes, the colonies of Bombay people living at Bandra, Pali Hill and Andheri, have so increased as to spread themselves all over Salsette. Then the main road from Bandra to Bombay will be crowded every morning with motor-cyclists making their way to business. There will be increased services of trains in those days of course, and they will be very popular in the monsoon, but during the dry weather many people are bored by a train journey every day, while they would find a swift run in the cool of the morning or evening a pleasant relaxation. Certainly if it is desired to encourage residence outside Bombay in suburban areas in the north of the island and Salsette, it is very foolish to do anything which will tend to discourage the use of the motor-cycle. To some extent, the same argument applies to the small car, as this is also used under similar circumstances, although to a more limited degree. We doubt very much whether the Corporation considered this point, when it decided to ask Government to increase to a very serious extent the taxation on motor-cycles and motor-cars. The licenses were then raised from Rs. 3 per quarter to Rs. 8 per quarter for motor-cycles, and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 for motor-cars, and the new rates have been in force since July of last year. The grounds, on which the Corporation asked for sanction for this advance, were that motor-propelled vehicles rapidly wore out the roads and cost them heavy sums for repairs. It is not, however, the motor-cycle but the big heavy motor-car which wears out the roads, and we think that at least so far as cycles are concerned, the club has made out a good case for reconsideration of the question.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 16th instant, arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Malwa" with the outward mails of the 15th instant, passed Suez at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

THE non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council will entertain Sir James Meston to a farewell dinner in Calcutta to-morrow.

IT is understood that Mr. H. Wheeler will be confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 20th that the weather is too hazy for survey work.

THE current "Bombay Government Gazette" contains a draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Sea Customs Act of 1878, and the draft will be taken into consideration on or before April 21st.

DURING the week ending Tuesday, March 19th, there were no removals of opium from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. However, during the same period 170 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra are taking much interest in the new London Museum at Kensington Palace, to which they are lending many interesting exhibits. Other members of the Royal Family are also contributing loans to the exhibition, which will be opened by the King and Queen towards the end of March. Queen Alexandra's loans include a large number of Presses worn by the Duchess of Kent and Queen Victoria at different periods of their lives, and also some of those she wore herself on various notable occasions. Most of these latter are very beautiful specimens of the fashions in vogue at the time they were made, or serve as illustrations of historic costumes worn by Her Majesty at some famous costume balls. The dresses indicating the fashions of the Georgian, the Victorian, and the Edwardian reigns will number several thousands.

WOMEN.

In the good old days, if there was one place above all others where men were necessary it was at a ball. That is all over now. A fancy dress ball from which men were excluded took place on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Society of Women Artists. It was a great success. A helmeted member of the fire brigade and a male orchestra, hidden behind palms and shrubbery, were the only men in the hall. Many of the leading society women of Berlin attended, including Princess Henry zu Schonaich-Carolath, the chief patroness of the ball, the Princesses zu Wied, Solms and Hohenlohe, Countesses von Oppersdorff, Sierstorpff, von Henckel-Donnersmarck, Redern, Westphale, Dohna and Frankenberg. It was called a "porcelain ball" because those who danced had to wear costumes representing well-known brands of china-ware. Many of the most graceful figures typified men. At least two dozen ladies came as "Cavaliers of the Rose," in various representations of the leading character in Dr. Richard Strauss's opera. There was a charming quartette in white and blue who called themselves the "Wedgwood Girls." It was two o'clock on Sunday morning before the ball ended, with the universal verdict that man is not essential to a ball.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

The first woman to attend a university in England belonged to a generation which has now grown middle-aged. Countless girls have trodden in the footsteps of these pioneers, taking high places at their examinations and passing out into life. And yet in how few of the fields open to women, if we except the medical profession, has the college girl made her mark! Clever women there are to-day as there have always been leaders in the various phases of life and society; but how few of them can our women's colleges claim as their daughters. This cannot but seem strange when we consider that for the last fifteen or twenty years at least the best and lagest girls' schools in England have been sending the most brilliant of their pupils to Oxford, Cambridge, or Holloway. How is it, then, that to little is heard of these gilrs, many of whom leave college with the highest honours? The answer is not far to seek. On going down from our universities and colleges the majority become high-school mistresses, entering a profession which is more narrowing than any other. All originality and brilliancy are crushed out of them by the treadmill of daily monotony. Day after day, week after week, for eight months in the year they teach the elements of subjects of which the most advanced branches are familiar to them. Can anyone wonder, then, that the world hears so little of the mature achievements of those women who were once the most brilliant scholars of their year at Girton or Newnham? During the first few months of her career as a high-school mistress a girl often tries to keep up her reading, only to find herself obliged to abandon it. Her days are spent in the school-room, her evenings in poring over a pile of corrections. What time has she for concentrated study? Thus all thought of original work is given up, and with a sigh she resigns herself to the daily round of teaching. The term's work in a school run on modern lines is so strenuous that the holidays can only be spent in recreation and in recuperating strength for the next term.

"WASTE OF WOMEN'S LIVES."

"In every civilised country, and more than any other in this country, there is going on a pitiful waste of women's lives, and I want, if I can, to help to dam the stream which carries them away. I want to dam it at its source." Thus Miss Josephine Knowles explained yesterday the object of her lecture on "Unmarried Daughters," for March 19, at Steinway Hall. This will not be an isolated effort. It is the opening of a campaign. Miss Knowles means to deliver her message to girls all over England and later on probably in France and Germany as well. "The girls I want to influence," Miss Knowles said, "are not to be found among the rich, nor do they belong to the working-classes. The rich have their destinies pretty much in their own hands. The children of working-class parents are, as a rule, compelled to go out into the world and earn their own living. My appeal is to the daughters and to the parents in comfortable homes which are kept up on incomes ranging from, say, £500 to £1,000 a year. In this well-to-do upper-middle class the lot of the girls is, speaking generally, deplorable. Here we have an entirely modern phenomenon. It is a growth of the last half-century or so. Formerly there was a marked division between the upper class, the class in which the women went to Court and lived cultured, leisurely lives, and the classes below that. Now there is a huge fringe to the upper class. It is with this fringe, with the in-between strata, that I am concerned. "What happens to the girls of the fringe, the girls in West Kensington and Hampstead, if they do not marry? They become frumps. They lead aimless, desultory, wasteful lives. "Of course, there are exceptions, but broadly I am right. You know the boarding-house type of elderly woman? That is what I mean. And that is what I want to prevent girls from becoming. It can be prevented. It lies with parents to prevent it. They must give their daughter a chance. Boys are all right. They are put in the way of earning their living and making careers for themselves. Girls are grudged any help in this direction. At first they do not feel it to be an injury. They 'come out' and go to parties, and for a while they enjoy themselves. It is when they are getting to the end of their 'twenties' that they begin to wish they had some occupation, something to make life real. Then it is too late to begin. "There is another way in which parents are thoughtless to the extent of positive cruelty. Marriage is an excellent solution of the unmarried daughter problem. But there are a great many girls who get no chance of marriage because they never see any men. I could take you to a house where there are six girls and no young man is ever invited to it."

WHERE EDUCATION FAILS.

The energetic lady who is going out on the warpath to rouse the unmarried daughters of Britain to a sense of their "caged lives" has the support of many educational experts. The whole question of woman's education is in a state of upheaval. It is generally admitted that what used to be called the "higher education of woman" is a failure. It does not reach the majority of woman at all. It lays out to make teachers, and, as Miss Syrett says, does not make good ones. question of what to teach a girl is much complex than what to teach a boy. assumed that a boy is going to be a w earner, or live on his means, or enter s profession where private means can help to disregard the fact that it is poorly p. There is even an idea that a boy ought to educated, apart from all material objects, the purpose of building up his character. is a simple proposition compared with th which confronts us when a girl is in question.

Very often the necessity for her to be wage-earner in the future is just as acute a if she were a boy. She must not be educate without that necessity being taken into consi deration. Yet often it is not taken into consideration, and the world is flooded with women whose education has not fitted them to follow a trade, profession, or handicraft. On the other hand is the danger of neglecting her education as a prospective wife, the head of a household. Should she be fitted for professional life, she may be entirely ignorant of domestic economy. She may have learned to be self-reliant, and may never have been taught at the same time the art of adapting herself to the lives and needs of others, which is more important than anything else in putting a home on the right basis. While the education of women is in its present unsatisfactory condition it is difficult to lay down theories. But there is a great deal to be said for Miss Julius's scheme for putting scientific domesticity on a level with literature, history, and the classics in women's university training. The housekeeping of sixty years ago is not the model for the housekeeping of to-day. Life has become scientific, and housekeeping must be made scientific also. The great difficulty is that most women are forced to become wage-earners before they have had any proper education. While only a small proportion of boys are employed in "blind alley" occupations, girls are thus employed in vast numbers. In the future it will probably be recognised that a girl's education must be conducted on the same lines as a boy's, with the important addition, in the girl's case, of domestic economy as an integral and important element of her training.

AN EXHIBITION.

The great German All-Woman Exhibition, called "The Woman at Home and Business," was opened by the Kaiserin in the Exposition Salon of the Zeological Gardens yesterday. The creation of Frau Hedwig Heyd, "Mother of Berlin," in co-operation with the German Lyceum Club, the exhibition is probably the most comprehensive display of feminine achievements ever organised. It is at least an epoch-making attempt to shatter the German masculine tradition that woman is an interior being. When the Kaiserin entered the hall she was greeted by a chorus of 250 women, who chanted a cantata composed for the occasion by Fraulein Elizabeth Kuyper, conductress of the Berlin Women's Symphony Orchestra, which played the accompaniment. Woman dominates the exhibition. The decorative scheme was planned and to a large extent executed by women. An array of statistics shows that 9,000,000 women are engaged in German industries, of whom 20,000 are in the mining trades. A woman blacksmith exhibits horseshoes from her forge in a booth next to those of a woman cobbler and of a woman clock-maker. Four German airwomen show their flying machines. Two woman farmers have brought their pigs from the country. The products of woman architects, carpenters, engineers, chemists, authors, composers, painters, and sculptors are present in profusion. The Queen of Roumania, "Carmen Sylva," exhibits specimens of her own needlework. The ladies of the Rothschild family display their famous collection of thimbles in gold, silver, and precious stones. Near by is a rope of pearls worth £1,500, which will be awarded as the first prize in an exhibition lottery. The Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Albany are honorary presidents of a section showing the work of German women resident in Great Britain and the Dominions; it is chiefly of a philanthropic and artistic nature. It is stated that 11,669 women of British birth live in Germany.

FASHION.

While some people are declaring that women never had more liberty in dress than now, and that fashions were never less rigid, other people threaten us with the near approach of a woman's uniform, a uniform, I suppose, modelled on that which the male sex has adopted. Madame Sarah Bernhardt, with that excellent sense which always distiaguishes her opinions on such questions, prays that the day of the uniform may be postponed, if not averted altogether. "Let us save that charming thing, the feminine carnival of dress. We have too many uniform and monotonous things in other spheres." Proceeding to discuss the subject of dress more generally, Madame Sarah declares that "a woman should have the last word in her dress. She should not be subject to the tyranny of a dressmaker. She should not simply be an expensive doll in the hands of the couturiere, obedient to all his freaks, and whims. Never was there a more, splendid opportunity for every woman to suit her own fancy and person, and to select from every style the elements that will make her dress both original and becoming." Do you notice the women who crowd the streets in the shopping hours, who ride in omnibuses and in the Tube, or who foregather in the tea-shops or each other's houses? And do you see how dull some of their clothes are; in fact, how badly a good many are dressed, although their clothes are comparatively new? They are not "dressed badly" because they have not other clothes, poor dears. They have the other clothes all right at home—the pretty, up-to-date frocks and the smart hats; they are just "saving" them for "later on," for "smarter" occasions. They are spoiling their appearance this week to lay by treasures for the future, and when the future becomes realised behold the treasures are old-fashioned, "don't look-right-somehow-or-other," but still must be worn "just for ordinary occasions," and so on. Believe me that kind of saving is too expensive for the woman of average dress allowance; days and minutes fly too quickly to put by frocks. Gracious me, one would think that all the pretty things in the shops were bought for women of some other country rather than by the women of this! Yet we do buy them, and the "badly dressed" among us often buy more than the others. A pretty woman, you know, does not "save" her clothing like this; that is why she is pretty, and that is why her clothes, always up to date, do not cost so much as yours by the end of the year, my too careful lady. Of course, one must buy a little in advance; it is poor policy to rush out and buy something to wear in the sunshine because the felt hat of winter "looks awful in this bright light." With the taffetas coats and skirts we shall see dainty collars—and cuffs—of white lawn, muslin, and lace, and flat quillings of the silk used for trimming, with silk buttons and cords. Shot taffetas of quite bright colouring is to be trimmed with black lace, and one of the newest models is in shot blue and purple taffetas, the tunic over-drapery long at back and front, and prettily scalloped, and edged with a slightly fulled frill of six-inch black lace. This lace is repeated at the neck in the new Pierrot frill, and the sleeves are entirely of the black lace, falling from the kimono armhole of the taffetas bodice.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN.

BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE WAGES BILL.

Determined Opposition of Unionists.

FEDERATION INSISTS ON ITS SCHEDULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

A decision of the Miners' Federation to-night has again complicated the situation.

The Federation insists on a minimum of five shillings daily for adult workers, except piece-workers, and two shillings for boys. The Bill must contain the schedule rates for hewers in each district.

The Federation calls on the Labour Party thus to amend the Bill afterwards.

The miners' leaders, interviewed to-night, described the situation as even more complicated than a fortnight ago.

"Nothing will induce us to give way," they say.

The Unionist leaders have given notice that they will move the rejection of the Minimum Wages Bill. The rejection will be moved by Mr. Balfour.

The Miners' Federation's attitude causes Ministerialists grave anxiety with regard to the fate of the Bill. The action of the Unionists in opposing the second reading, however, is regarded at present as more of a demonstration of protest, than an indication that the party will wreck the Bill. It is still thought that the Bill will pass.

The week's decreases in railway traffic amount to £571,000. North Eastern traffic has decreased by £89,000, that of the Midland by £83,000 and North-Western traffic by £82,000.

Some prominent lines are experimenting with oil-fuel.

The prospects of a settlement of the immediate crisis are hopeful. The employers believe that the men will resume work, but say that there is no guarantee against a fresh strike.

The Yorkshire miners are preparing for an immediate return to work, and the Scottish miners have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to resume work on Monday.

The Sanquhar pits have been re-opened.

The Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen announces that the railwaymen intend to submit a new national programme to the companies in May.

Possible Defeat of Ministry.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Miners' Federation's resolution, with regard to the minimum they demand of five shillings daily, has been carried by a coalition majority of Scotch and Welsh representatives of only twelve.

The Labour members have agreed to move corresponding amendments in the House of Commons.

The coalowners' meeting yesterday decided to insist on drastic amendments to the Bill. This, together with the new attitude of the Opposition, is expected to prolong the proceedings with regard to the Bill. It is recognised that the Government's position is most perplexing.

Some Unionists forecast a Unionist-Liberal coalition against the Bill, which, if it is not withdrawn, will possibly be passed by a small majority. This will justify the rejection of the Bill by the House of Lords, and consequently lead to the downfall of the Government.

Whatever be the fate of the Bill, the termination of the strike depends on the Miners' Federation, whose instructions to the districts indicate that in the best circumstances the strike will continue for at least a fortnight longer.

A prominent leader of the miners is quoted as saying that the miners' representatives reminded the Government that sixty-six Radical seats, including those of seven Ministers, depended on the Federation's good-will.

Mr. Balfour's Reappearance.

Mr. Balfour's dramatic reappearance has added a political crisis to the industrial crisis. This action was decided upon at a meeting of Unionists, at which Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. F. E. Smith were present, apparently after the resolution of the Miners' Federation, whose attitude was regarded as justifying the contention of the Opposition that the Bill is now futile.

The *Daily Mail* says that if the Government is defeated, the Unionists are prepared to accept office, and to have a general election immediately.

The Liberal papers admit that the position is fraught with peril to the existence of the Government. They suggested that the situation may be saved by the Government accepting five shillings and two shillings minimum wages, and definite safeguards against slacking, but they do not disguise their fear that Mr. Balfour's reappearance may mean that the House of Lords will be directed to reject the Bill, making a constitutional crisis inevitable.

The King has postponed his visit to Dartmouth, and will remain in London to keep in close touch with the situation.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, attempting to address a meeting at Hoxton on the Minimum Wage and Insurance Bills was howled down.

A prolonged conference took place this afternoon between the Government and the Irish leaders.

The General Distress.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The distress in the country is rapidly increasing.

The Government has issued circulars to Boards of Guardians and Education Committees, regarding the question of relief. A body of hunger marchers at Grimsby, yesterday, presented so pitiable an appearance that the Chief Constable immediately distributed a large quantity of food and tea.

It is estimated that hitherto £818,000 has been disbursed by the unions in strike and unemployed pay.

Threatened Strike in America.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, MARCH 21.

The bituminous coal-owners have rejected the demand of the miners for an advance of wages. A strike of half a million men is threatened on April 1st.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Satisfactory Reply to Anglo-Russian Note.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 20.

Persia has replied satisfactorily on all points to the Anglo-Russian note, containing the conditions of an advance of £200,000 at 7 per cent.

Mr. Moir of the British firm of Messrs. Ziegler, has been robbed by Bakhtiaris to the south-west of Teheran. Mr. Moir was also Vice-Consul of Sultanabad.

[The Anglo-Russian note offered an advance of £200,000 at 7 per cent., on condition that Persia undertook to conform with the principles of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, to dismiss the Fidais and other irregulars immediately the ex-Shah quitted Persian territory, to organise a small and effective army, and to arrange terms with the ex-Shah as previously suggested by both Powers. The note made no mention of the withdrawal of Russian troops.]

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

One Hundred and Five Men Entombed.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

An explosion of coal dust has taken place at Sambois mine, Oklahoma; 105 men are entombed, and all hope has been abandoned. The rescuers have found twenty bodies, all unrecognisable.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

New Rights to Natives and Asiatics.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 21.

The report of the Committee of the Second Chamber of the States General regarding the modification of the constitution of the Dutch East Indies with a view to conferring the right of association and meeting upon natives and Asiatics, was presented to-day. Several members criticised the proposal, as being particularly dangerous in view of the present excitement among the Chinese.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

A Defeat for Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Mr. La Follette, an insurgent Republican, has defeated Mr. Roosevelt in the presidential primary elections at Dakota.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Protest against Tang-Shao-Yi's Methods.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Reuter understands that the Eastern Bank, which is participating in the loan of one million pounds sterling to China, is not receiving the support of the British Government.

PEKING, MARCH 21.

The Ministers of the six nations concerned, have decided to present a protest to the Marquis Yuan Shi-Kai against Tang-Shao-Yi's *modus operandi* in reference to loans. They emphasise that while groups are ready to assist China, they require a guarantee of good faith for the future. Business circles very much regret the deadlock, when they believed that the crisis had been surmounted.

P. AND O. SHARES.

Real Cause of the Rise in Value.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The *Times* believes that the rise in the P. and O. stock is due to a strong financial position rather than to any negotiations with other shipping combinations.

THE KESWICK BY-ELECTION

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Mr. Keswick, son of the late member for Mid-Surrey, has been returned unopposed for that constituency.

[At the last General Election the late Mr. W. Keswick (U.) was returned unopposed, and at the previous election of January, 1910, he defeated Sir A. Rollit, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 5,657 votes.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The death is announced of Major-General Frank Russell.

[Major-General Frank Shirley Russell, C.M.G., D.L., was born in Scotland in 1840, the son of James Russell of Aden. Educated at Radley, and Balliol College, Oxford, he joined the army as a Hussar in 1863. He was A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in 1869 and joined the Staff College in 1873. He then saw special field service in Ashantee (medal with clasp and brevet of major) in 1874; he was also in the Zulu War in 1879 and the Boer War in 1881. He commanded the Royal Dragoons in 1886; was Military Attache, Berlin, in 1889. He was Brig. General Commanding the Aberdeen Defence Brigade in 1892. He entered Parliament as a Conservative for Cheltenham (1895-1900). He was made Hon. Colonel of the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1900, and received the 1st Class Prussian Order of the Crown in 1906. He married Philippa, daughter of the Rt. Hon. J. Baillie of Redcastle, M. P. and granddaughter of the 6th Viscount Strangford.]

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Churchill on Relations with Dominions.

GERMAN INTENTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Speaking in the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on the Naval Estimates, Mr. Churchill said, in reply to a question, that a cruiser squadron would be permanently based in the Malta Dockyard, and would there be kept in a regular state of efficiency.

Alluding to Imperial defence, Mr. Churchill said it was not for the Admiralty to initiate proposals to the dominions. Any request for expert assistance would be received with the utmost cordiality. "We will do our best," he said, "to help them to a wise decision, convenient and agreeable to themselves, of sound military value, and based on the true principles of Imperial defence. They may be sure we will inform them of all the facts of our naval policy with the utmost frankness."

Referring to the question of associating the Ministers of the Dominions with the Imperial defence consultations here, Mr. Churchill said the subject was not free from difficulties, but as time passed it would become less encumbered therewith.

Mr. Churchill added, "In the Committee of Imperial Defence, we have machinery of the most comprehensive and most flexible nature, which is capable, at any rate in the intermediate stage of the relations of the Motherland and Dominions, of establishing that real intimate connection, which ought to exist in matters of Imperial defence, between the responsible leaders of opinion of a great Dominion and those concerned in the defence of the Empire here. Any advance in that direction would certainly be facilitated by the Government and the Admiralty." (Cheers).

LATER.

In the House of Commons to-night, during the Naval Estimates debate, Mr. Murray Macdonald urged that it was quite safe to reduce the Navy as the German Government's main argument to induce the people to accept additional burdens was based on what Britain was doing.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that the reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's prolonged restraint in naval construction was not a slackening, but a doubling of the rate of German construction.

Mr. Churchill did not believe that such restraint would now break the spell. He hoped that the moderate though sufficient standard Government had set up as a guide and indication would remove any uncertainty as to our naval policy, and avoid the yearly necessity for prolonged and heated debates, in which all sorts of references had to be made to the building of other Powers. He was sure that did no good.

Negotiations had been in progress for some time with Germany, for an exchange of naval information. He would be most glad if these should reach a satisfactory conclusion.

"I shall always be ready to state," he added, "what ships are building, and when they are to be completed, provided that we receive reciprocal information. I want to avert the ill-feeling caused by the suspicion that other vessels are being constructed apart from those officially announced. This would be of great benefit to Anglo-German naval relations."

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The House of Commons has passed unanimously the vote concerning the increase in the *personnel* of the Navy.

A SIAMESE PRINCE.

Commission in the German Navy.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

It is announced in Berlin that Prince Mahidol, a brother of the King of Siam, has been appointed a lieutenant in the German Navy, and has been attached to the cruiser "Victoria Luise."

"QUEEN MARY" LAUNCHED.

Most Powerful Battle Cruiser in the World.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The battle cruiser "Queen Mary" was launched at Jarrow to-day. The vessel is the most powerful battle-cruiser in the world.

NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHT

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Duchess of Sutherland to-day launched the super-Dreadnought "Ajax" at Greenock. The vessel is 23,600 tons, with a speed of 22 knots.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Women's Enfranchisement Bill will be taken on the 28th instant.

ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Three men, supposed to be spies, were arrested last night inside Fort St. Helen, in the Isle of Wight. Another arrest was made yesterday.

NATAL STEAMER OVERDUE.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Thirty-five per cent. is quoted at Lloyds for the steamer "Augsburg," which is overdue, from Natal for Java.

MADRAS EX-SHERIFF'S CASE.

Question of Forfeiture of Bail Amount.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 21.

The case against the late Dewan Bahadur Venkataswamy Naidu and his two sons was called on to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. J. C. Adam, Barrister, on behalf of Abdul Sukar, the complainant, mentioned that his client was not in a position to go on with the prosecution as the principal accused was dead and there was an enquiry going on in the High Court. The complainant then went into the witness box and having deposed to that effect his Worship discharged the two sons of the late Mr. Venkataswamy Naidu.

Mr. Short, on behalf of the sureties, appeared to show cause why they should not forfeit the sum of rupees two thousand five hundred each, being amounts in which they had stood bail for the deceased Venkataswamy Naidu. After hearing Mr. Short his Worship observed that a number of people, including Mr. Short himself, had been aware beforehand of the intention of Mr. Venkataswamy Naidu to commit suicide. Mr. Short said he did not think that the man could have actually committed suicide, but the sureties certainly knew nothing of his intention to do so. He asked that if his Worship intended to enforce the bound his Worship would give the sureties time to move the High Court in the matter. His Worship promised to consider the question and pass orders in a few days.

THE CHANGES IN BENGAL.

Arrangements Nearing Completion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

Arrangements are approaching completion to give effect to the administrative changes on the 1st of April, the Secretary of State having already approved the general outline of the scheme the intimatiou to which reached Calcutta yesterday. The details are still the subject of correspondence between Calcutta and Whitehall.

THE A. G. G. IN RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The following Press communique is issued in the Foreign Department:—The Hon'ble Sir Elliot Graham Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, will proceed on six months' leave about the last week in April. Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.I.E., will officiate during his absence.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I. Agent to the Governor-General in Central India will proceed on six months' leave early in May. Mr. A. P. Tucker, C.I.E., will officiate during his absence.

Mr. Gould does not relieve Mr. Macdonald till the middle of next month as British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

SUIT AGAINST A BROKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The Chief Justice and Justice Woodroffe delivered judgment in the appeal of S. C. Galstaun against W. O. B. Hutchinson, a produce broker. Mr. Gaulston brought a suit to recover Rs. 58,932. On September 10th, 1908, Hutchinson signed an account as correct showing a balance owing Rs. 45,092; subsequently further advances brought the sum up to that sued for.

The suit came up before Mr. Justice Chitty who rejected the signed account on the ground that being an acknowledgment it should have been stamped. He declared it inadmissible and barred by limitation and passed a decree for Rs. 2,435.

On appeal the Chief Justice and Justice Woodroffe held that the signed amount was only a balance sheet and not legally an acknowledgment. The judgment was reversed and a decree passed for the full amount with costs.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN C. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The following Press communique is issued in the Home Department:—As Mr. J. K. Batten I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, will be granted privilege leave for one month and two days with effect from the 14th April, 1912. The Governor-General-in-Council has sanctioned the following arrangements in the court of the Judicial Commissioner: Mr. H. J. Stanyon, C. I. E., Second Additional Judicial Commissioner to Officiate as First Additional Judicial Commissioner and Mr. H. F. Hallifax I.C.S., Officiating Senior Divisional and Sessions Judge, to Officiate as Second Additional Judicial Commissioner.

IMPORTING ILLICIT COCAINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 21.

The District Magistrate to-day disposed of the case against a Greek, named Mariatos who was prosecuted on a charge of being in illicit possession of 701 ounces of cocaine to the value of rupees ten thousand which was discovered in certain enamel ware goods from Europe. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of one thousand rupees or twenty-one days' imprisonment in default.

STRIKE AND RIOT IN A MILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

Three thousand men employed at the Bengal Cotton Mills, Garden Reach, went on strike yesterday owing to a Jemadar dragging one of the spinners round the yard by his beard. They said the Jemadar had outraged their religious feelings, and threatened to kill him. The police had to be called out to quell the riot and the mob threw bricks at them. The disturbance soon subsided and since then the offending Jemadar has been discharged, but the strikers have not yet returned to work.

EARTHQUAKE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 21.

This afternoon at eighteen minutes to three an earthquake shock was felt here east to west. The centre of the earthquake is recorded at 16 miles from Rangoon.

COW-KILLING IN INDIA.

Bakr-Id Rioters Convicted and Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

At the High Court to-day Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin were engaged in hearing an appeal in the Muzzafarpore cow-killing riot cases. During the last Bakr-Id there was a serious riot over the sacrifice of cows between Mahomedans and Hindus of the village of Barsharwa in the Sitamarhi sub-division. Five Hindus objected to the slaughter of a cow and were assaulted by Mahomedans. The result was three Hindus were killed and two seriously injured. Twenty-one Mahomedans were sent up for trial of whom eleven were convicted of rioting by the Sessions Judge of Muzzafarpore and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. The rest were acquitted. These eleven persons appealed against the convictions while the local Government appealed against the order of acquittal regarding the four acquitted accused. Both the appeals were heard together. Their Lordships took time to consider the judgment.

WIDOW OF A FAMOUS DEWAN.

Pension Sanctioned by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 22.

The widow of the late Sir P. N. Krishna Moorty, Dewan of Mysore, has been granted Rs. 35,000 in consideration of her late husband's refusal to draw his pension for over five years on the grounds that it should have been settled at Rs. 1,000 per mensem instead of Rs. 500. Just before his death recently Sir P. N. Krishna Moorty finally applied for the enhanced pension as accumulated in the form of certain lands to be added to his Jaghir at Yelandur, but the Government were unable to grant the request. His widow has undertaken to devote the present grant to the furtherance of Sanskrit education in Mysore.

HISTORIC PICTURES.

Calcutta Tears for Their Removal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

Protests are appearing in the Calcutta newspapers against the removal of many pictures of historic interest from Government House. The portraits of Hastings and Clive have already been removed. It is understood that of ninety-one pictures, fifteen of the most valuable are being sent to England to be remounted, seventy-five are going to the Museum, but fear is expressed that ultimately many of these pictures will be sent to Delhi.

UNREST ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that the local tribesmen are giving considerable trouble in the Jellalabad District. Four sepoys of a Mir's escort have been attacked and killed during the past fortnight, and the roads are not safe for travellers. Security has been taken from some of the villages for the good behaviour of their inhabitants, and for securing the safety of the main route to Kabul. People are said to be discontented owing to the forced labour imposed upon them in connection with road-making.

NEWS FROM TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The British Agent in Gyantse reports a further disturbance between the Tibetans and the Chinese in which the latter got the worst. No details have yet been received regarding the casualties. The feeling between the Tibetans and the Chinese has been growing intensely bitter, but no serious fighting is expected.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAACH 21.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will give a small dinner party to-night on board the "Empress Mary."

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar leaves Government House to-morrow.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will attend the musical entertainment given by Mrs. Chaudri at her residence at 47 Old Ballygunge, to-morrow night.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 16th March was 8,011 seizures resulting in 15.401 deaths. Provincial figures were as follows:—Bombay 719 deaths, Madras 168, Bengal 3912. of which there were 255 in Patna town, 338 in Patna district, 7,630 in the United Provinces, the Punjab 1,093, Burma 91, the Central Provinces 1,567, Mysore 85, Hyderabad 523, Central India 223, and Rajputana 98.

PLAGUE AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

A petition, signed by the Hon'ble Pundit Motilal Nehru and other leading citizens of Allahabad, has just been submitted to the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, praying for the postponement of degree examinations on account of plague in the city.

Mr. B. C. Mukerjee, a young vakil of the High Court, died here yesterday of plague.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Successful Venture of Bombay Amateurs.

THE Company of Bombay amateurs who last evening gave a variety entertainment at the Opera House on behalf of local charities had every reason to be gratified with its complete success. The programme was in every way interesting to the playgoer, it opened with a playlet by the well-known author, Mr. Alfred Sutro, which had never before been seen in Bombay and its main portion was to the majority of the audience reminiscent of many pleasant evenings passed at several favourite musical comedies, both of recent and early date. For its rendering it had a company, which included most of the best amateur talent in the city, and thus it is not difficult to imagine that the audience were in an enthusiastic mood all through and allowed scarcely a single performer to leave the stage before he or she had given a repetition of the item.

The organisers had the pleasure of seeing a very large audience, their ingenious notion of giving every ticket-holder an opportunity of voting for a charity to which a proportionate share of the proceeds should be devoted, having enlisted the sympathies of a larger number of people than might have attended, had one particular object been specified. Thus while the upper portions of the house were hardly filled, the seats in the stalls were all occupied and in two large boxes, there was a big party from Government House, which included Prince and Princess William of Sweden and the Governor and Lady Clarke.

The entertainment commenced with "The Open Door" a duologue by Mr. Sutro, in which Mrs. Acworth and Captain C. T. Davis appeared. The task which was thus set them of, unassisted, maintaining the interest of the audience during a lengthy scene and without a break or diversion of any kind was decidedly a heavy one, from which most amateurs would have shrunk. It may, perhaps, have been the effect of the continuous strain, which was thus imposed upon them which caused one to think that neither Mr. Acworth nor Captain Davis played with quite the ease and smoothness, which both usually exhibit. At the same time one is reluctant to cast the smallest reflection upon their work, for, with, by no means, a simple dialogue to render, they kept one's attention closely upon the piece right through and Mrs. Acworth, in particular, appearing to grow much stronger as the dialogue proceeded, rose gradually to a very effective climax. The subject of the piece is the discovery by a good wife and by her husband's greatest friend that they love each other and while the friend is anxious to break away from a delicate situation the wife insists for once on the luxury of candour about her husband, and the constant repressions which her instincts and temperament are forced to suffer in the society of a generous dull man with whom she has no single common interest. Thus the whole piece proceeds at a high tension, and made high demands on the two players, of which they fell but very little short.

Following this piece which was most enthusiastically applauded, the curtain rose on a scene adapted from the "Girls of Gottenburg." Mrs. Paterson Brown appeared in a green and gold "Gottenburg Girl" uniform, while the ladies of a large and capable chorus wore some of them similar costumes, and others uniforms in red and white. At the same time the men were grouped at the back in hunt evening clothes with knee-breeches and the whole made a very picturesque scene amid the leafy surroundings of a German bear-garden. Mrs. Peterson Brown then gave a vivacious rendering of "Kolossal" from the musical piece just mentioned, while she was followed by Miss Russell, who with a fine voice and a very effective expression sang "Echoes," both ladies being heartily encored. Next, Mrs. George Mackenzie gave a very acceptable violin solo, Raff's "Cavatina," and a selection from another musical comedy followed. This was "Little Blue Moon" from "The Blue Moon," in which Mrs. Blunt as the soloist appeared in a harem costume, while half a dozen ladies from the chorus wore Japanese dresses. Mrs. Blunt has a very clear and true soprano voice, and she delighted the audience who again were unsparing with applause. Thus in "Off we go" from "The Gay Parisienne" Mesdames Paterson Brown, Donald and Wilson, and Messrs. Binning, Jackson and Stuart gave an amusing impression of and breach of promise case and Mr. Croft cleverly executed a step dance to the music of "A Coon Band contest." To conclude the second part of the entertainment, there was that favourite chorus "Tell me pretty maiden" from "Florodora," which was performed in a charming manner and in which the voices were blended with excellent effect.

After an interval the audience had the pleasure of seeing Miss Palin, the fame of whose dancing at Simla entertainments has reached Bombay on more than one occasion. Miss Palin now gave a very graceful and light rendering of advance to the music of "La Czrine" in which her toe dancing was erpecially admired. She certainly thoroughly maintained the reputation which she has earned and the audience would not be contens until she had twice returned to the stage. Mrs. Binning followed in Pierrette's costume and sang in excellent style "Bubble Land" from "The Cherry Girl" a tuneful song in which a row of six other pierrettes siting on the floor kept up a contant accompaniment of real soap bubbles. Mrs. Croft then song "Keep off the Grass" from "The Toreador," giving it a delightfully piquante rendering, and dancing after each verse with grace and ability. She also received an uproarious encore and gave two extra verses. Finally a most successful entertainment came to a close with a fully effective rendering by Capt. Drummond of "Come to the Ball" from "The Quaker Girl."

The entertainment could hardly have been more successful. The chorus whose voices had been well selected worked well throughout, and the lady soloist in addition to the applause with which the audience so generously greeted them, were showered with bouquets and baskets of flowers.

The entertainment is to be repeated on Saturday, when an orchestra from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment will once more supply the accompaniment.

It should be added that the following ladies and gentlemen take part:—Mesdames Acworth, Binning, Blunt, Paterson Brown, Croft, Donald, Laing, McBain, Mackenzie and Wilson; Mdlles. Elliot, Palin, Russell, Willis, and Warden Capts, C. T. Davis and E. Drummond, Messrs. Binning, Croft, Elliott, Jackson, May, Murray, Pollard. Nicholson Sim, Standage, Stuart, Kendall and Wilson.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 21.

At the request of the local depositors a meeting of the Rangoon creditors will be held on the 30th March by Mr. Holdsworth, Liquidator of the Bank of Burma, to give them an opportunity for expressing their views on the conduct of liquidation.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

At to-day's sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council further discussion on the Orissa Tenancy Bill was resumed. One hundred and thirty-five amendments were disposed of to-day. Of these twenty-three were lost, seventy withdrawn, twenty-three fell through and nineteen were accepted. The Council sits again on Saturday.

THE Countess of Minto, C. I., has been appointed Vice-President, and Lady Ampthill, C.I., a member of the Territorial Force Nursing Service Advisory Council in succession to the Duchess of Montrose and the late Lady Grenfell, respectively.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Proposed Improvement of Schools in India.

A public meeting of the European Community in Bombay was held last evening in the Bombay Town Hall, in connection with the proposed improvement of European Schools in India. His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presiding.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke attended the function and amongst those present were the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Heaton, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. Lindsey Robertson, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Col. Blowers, Rev. W. Kennelly, Mr. J. D. McBain, Mr. Leslie-Rogers, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkins.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Chairman in opening the proceedings said:

My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need not tell you that I warmly sympathize with the objects of this Meeting and for that reason I am with you this evening. I must frankly confess, however, that I do not know the details of the scheme which the All-India Committee has in hand or how it is proposed to administer any sum that may be allocated to this Presidency. Government are moving rapidly in educational matters, though we may not be able to keep pace with the demands of the more impatient spirite among us. The additional annual grant of 50 lakhs for education, which has very wisely been set apart by the Government of India and which will always be associated with the epoch-making visit of His Majesty the King Emperor, comes at a most opportune time, and our share of 64 lakhs will enable us alike to increase the quantity and which is of equal or greater importance the quality of the education that we are providing. The object of the movement which we have met to support is to improve the standard of the schools for Europeans and children of mixed descent. I well know cases in which these schools are in urgent need of help and I am deeply impressed with the sense of our responsibilities towards them. The European in India who from one cause or another falls away from the standards of his race and loses his self-respect is in the saddest of positions. Such cases do occur and the outlook for the children, unless they are provided with a worthy education, is almost hopeless. I have known instances of callous neglect on the part of European parents; but there are other cases in which poverty prevents them from paying the necessary school-fees. I am strongly of opinion that education should be made compulsory for the children of Europeans in India, with of course the proviso that it should be free whenever the parents are unable to afford to pay fees. I believe that it is of the utmost importance that Europeans in India should be helped to uphold the best traditions of their race. We whose lives are, for a time or wholly, to be passed among the Indian people are bound by the strongest obligations to set an example of all that is good in our Western civilization. It is by example quite as much as by Legislative measures that we can teach and help the millions among whom we are only a handful. It is our proud mission to guide and to uplift the people of this country, and thus only can we justify and sanctify our presence and our Rule. The spectacle of a European who is in danger of losing his Western heritage and of becoming submerged is not only pitiable in itself, but is gravely injurious to the sense of respect which our community ought to be able to inspire. And further we must all feel that the Christian religion will inevitably suffer in the estimation of the Indian people if, through the want of help from those who profess it, members of our community are allowed to sink into ignorance and evil. For the children of mixed descent also, we have grave responsibilities to discharge and they too have many and pressing educational needs. According to the last census, there are about 9,000 persons included in this category as compared with 30,500 classed as Europeans and allied races. That if the figures are correct is not a large number, about one-eleventh of the total in India, and it should not be impossible to provide adequately for their educational requirements, especially when they are congregated in our large towns.

DANGER OF LOSING GROUND.

I have come across instances in which generous and broad-minded Indians have given freely to European schools; but we have no right to expect this and it is for us to support such schools when they are in need. The Eurasian community is certainly in danger of losing ground in a general competition which tends to become more acute. The expenses of schools modelled on European lines are relatively heavy and they may be beyond the means of many members of this community, while some of these schools leave much to be desired. On all grounds we are bound to help and encourage the community and to enable its members to feel that European descent brings with it no educational or other disadvantages. The community, to use a homely phrase, may be said to risk falling between two stools and that is just what this movement is designed to prevent. Our Government system of education is necessarily designed mainly to meet the requirements of Indians and it is our fixed policy to show absolute neutrality in matters of religion. As a Government, therefore, we cannot provide religious teaching in our schools, and as you know we have been carefully considering the means of giving moral instruction which many Indians believe to be desirable. It is most important that children of mixed descent should be educated in schools which are permeated with the spirit of Christianity lest they should lose the faith they have inherited and enter upon their careers without any higher guides of life and conduct. The community has supplied valuable Government servants and useful men in many walks of life. For well educated girls, there are openings in the medical and nursing and teaching professions of which there is great need in India. I earnestly trust that this movement will bring to the community new encouragement and that the better education it may help to provide will, in His Majesty's words, "build up higher and better hopes." For these reasons I cordially support the Resolutions which have been accepted by this Meeting. I have not at present been able to arrive at an opinion as to the most pressing requirements of the European schools. As you know, we have an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 earmarked by the Government of India to assist their needs. The capitalised value of this grant exceeds £ 66,000 and it will, therefore, afford substantial aid to the cause which we have met to support. I note with great satisfaction that it is proposed to concentrate effort upon the provision of well qualified teachers and of Scholarships for children whose education would otherwise be neglected. That is wise and sound policy which appeals strongly to me. When the question of the administration of the fund comes to be considered I hope that those who are entrusted whis this responsibility will work hand in hand with our Education Department so that there may be no waste or overlapping of expenditure. I can assure you that the Government officers and I, in the time that remains to me, will most gladly co-operate in securing the attainment of the best results. I have only to add that I most cordially wish success to a movement directed to fulfil needs that are increasing and to provide encouragement and new opportunities for classes for whose welfare we British people are largely responsible.

APPRECIATING THE EFFORTS.

The Lord Bishop proposed the first resolution which was as follows: "This meeting of European residents in Bombay expresses its satisfaction that a united effort to improve their European Schools in India is being made by the representatives (both in Great Britain and India) of the Schools of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and the Evangelical Free Churches of Great Britain, and expresses further its gratitude to the Members of the British National Council for their efforts to promote the interests of the Fund in Great Britain."

In support of the proposition his Lordship said that the present meeting was convened to support the fund started by a corporation which had its origin in Calcutta. Three principal things needed for the improvement of European Schools in India were: (1) The raising of the status of the teacher, (2) extension of scholarships for promising boys and girls to enable them to further prosecute their studies in England after they had completed their school course, and (3) establishment of training colleges for female teachers in India.

SCHEME OF IMPROVEMENT.

His Lordship then put a statement before the meeting as to what form the scheme of improvement should take. The scheme was as follows: About 120 schools would be eligible for assistance from our fund. These schools now employ about 850 teachers, of whom about 200 are men and

about 650 women. The schools may be divided into two classes: the larger schools in the Presidency towns and other considerable stations, and the small schools scattered over the Mofussil. Few of the town schools in question are really large; only one of them has more than 250 scholars. Fifty per cent. of the schools have less than 100 scholars. Hence the proportion of teachers to scholars is high, and this unfortunately does not mean special efficiency, as it may do in Britain, but a want of economy in the working of the schools; frequently unavoidable, owing to the relatively small supply of scholars. The larger schools, that is, those with more than 100 scholars, are important because of their size, and because they include most of the schools of higher grade giving a complete course of school education. The salaries of the head teachers of such schools should not fall below a minimum of Rs. 300 per mensem for head masters, and Rs. 200 per mensem for head mistresses. The salaries actually paid fall below these figures in about 40 per cent. of the schools.

The smaller schools—those with less than 100 scholars—are usually schools of lower grade. The head teachers, who are mostly women, should not be paid less than Rs. 150 per mensem. In 60 per cent. of the schools the salary falls below this figure. In the majority of "European" schools the assistant teachers are very inadequately qualified, and it is therefore specially necessary that the head teachers should be paid salaries that will attract persons of ability and force of character. Under the conditions that obtain and are likely to obtain in India, the efficiency of the schools must depend in an exceptional degree upon the head teachers. Of the assistant teachers as a body it can only be said that they are miserably paid. About 10 per cent. receive salaries of Rs. 50 per mensem (£40 per annum) or less. In the case of women teachers, who form the great majority of those who are paid less than Rs. 50 per mensem, there is the mitigating circumstance that in many cases they receive free board and lodging. But even so, Rs. 50 per mensem should be regarded as a minimum salary. As regards men teachers, it is less common for them to receive board, though they are not unfrequently provided with quarters. Nevertheless, the returns show that in more than 20 per cent. of the schools in which men are employed, salaries of Rs. 50 per mensem are being paid. For such salaries it is not possible to obtain schoolmasters worth the name. The minimum salary for a master, who does not receive free food, should be Rs. 100.

With a view to the improvement of the teaching staffs of European schools in India, which is the first essential for the improvement of "European" education, the following steps should be taken as soon as and in as many cases as the funds available permit. (1) The initial pay of assistant teachers should be made sufficient to induce capable persons to take up teaching as a profession. In the case of men the minimum pay should not be less than Rs. 100 per mensem and in the case of women not less than Rs. 50 per mensem with board and lodging. It will be useless to establish a training college, for men at any rate, unless fair prospects are offered in the profession of teaching. Hence improved initial pay for teachers is a prerequisite to the establishment of a training college. (2) Provision should be made for improving the salaries of senior assistant teachers of approved services. Without this, capable junior teachers have no prospects. (3) The salaries of head masters and headmistresses, when they are below the minima already mentioned (Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively) should be raised for the reasons given. (4) Competent teachers must be provided for those subjects in the school curriculum that are now not taught, or badly taught, for want of such teachers; e. g. nature study and elementary science, art and handicraft, domestic economy, etc. In towns where there are several schools, manual instruction masters, and domestic economy mistresses, and, for the present, probably art teachers, and science teachers, might be employed to teach their special subjects in more than one school.

Mr. Lindsey Robertson seconded the resolution and in the course of his address said:—Of the European schools it may be said that for the most part they are not paying their way, even with their crippled and restricted equipment. Most of them are living on a nearly exhausted capital or an expiring credit. The Anglo-Indian schools are, if my information is not hopelessly incorrect, in a still more deplorable condition. If I may be permitted to say so, the worst of them is there are few too few, of them, and those that do exist are sadly hampered by totally inadequate resources. In case I may be misunderstood let me hasten to say that so far as my experience goes the inadequacy of the schools and the educational deficiencies which we all deplore are in no way to be attributed to lack of zeal on the part of the teaching staff. I have known a good many teachers in my time, male and female, and I give it as my deliberate testimony that as a body, teachers in the European schools in India are animated by a keen sense of their responsibilities, a high ideal of teaching as a profession, and a strenuous determination to do the very best they can with the limited resources at their disposal. If the European and Anglo-Indian schools are in a bad way believe me, it is not the fault of the teachers. Again, I must guard against a misapprehension on the part of those who are not fully acquainted with the facts. I do not mean for a moment that the schools are adequately staffed, or that there is not a most urgent need in the schools of more highly trained teachers than are at present available. Every day increases the need for specially trained teachers, and for more of them—all I mean is that those we have, far from incurring blame, deserve to have their efforts to cope with an impossible situation fully and generously recognized.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

UNITED SUPPORT PROMISED.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong moved the second resolution as follows:—"That this meeting pledges itself to support in all possible ways this United Forward Educational movement." I am glad however to have this opportunity of stating that I thoroughly approve the effort now being made to organize the European and Anglo-Indian Church Schools in this country, and I feel sure this meeting will do everything possible to forward the movement. I hope therefore this appeal for funds to train teachers and improve their position, as also to provide better buildings and equipment, will meet with a hearty response. My attention was first called to this question some years ago when I became interested in one of the schools in this City. At that time it was difficult to carry on the work satisfactorily with the small fees earned plus the very moderate grant allowed by Government, and expenses had to be kept down as much as possible. Mr. Giles was then Director of Public Instruction in this presidency and I had many talks with him regarding increased grants to these schools in Bombay. He was very hopeful that something might be done as he informed me that there was then a scheme under consideration by Lord Curzon's Government to improve matters. Nothing came of it so far as I know and for several years since then our schools have had to struggle on in the best way possible, their financial position becoming worse every year. Some improvement in Bombay has lately however taken place for the grants have now been increased, but the additional cost of living and the higher requirements of the Educational Authorities have prevented to a considerable extent that improvement in pay, conditions and equipment which is so very necessary. At the Durbar, as has been stated, a recurring grant of 50 lakhs was announced for truly popular education and the needs of the European and Anglo-Indian Schools have been recognized by an allocation of 2 lakhs, but this to some extent will be devoted I see either to increasing the number of free pupils or to reducing fees in the elementary classes. One object of the appeal which is now being made is, as I have said, to improve the position of our teachers throughout the country."

Mr. Armstrong then described the condition which made it difficult to secure good teachers and concluded by saying:

"I can only trust in conclusion that there will be a very satisfactory response in this country to the appeal now being made, that the result will be a well organized system throughout the country which will attract teachers of ability and that by the improved will education which will be given our young people will be enabled not only to maintain but improve their position in the land. No words of mine are needed, I am sure, to recommend this resolution to you, which pledges us one and all to do our best to forward this good and most desirable work."

The Rev. J. Cameron seconding the resolution observed that Bombay was fortunate in having good schools and good headmasters and it was in the mofussil and in small places where improvement was needed the most.

The Rev. C. S. Hill supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Alex. Francis, Honorary Secretary of the British National Council and All India Committee of the Fund, acknowledged the resolutions. In a long speech he made an appeal impressing upon the assembly the urgent need of commencing the improvement as soon as possible, thus making up for the neglect in the past years.

The proceedings then terminated.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 21.

Constables Kunukhiaram and Bishen Singh, accused in the Ferozepur torture case, have appealed to the Chief Court against their conviction and sentence by the Sessions Judge of Ferozepure in October last. The charge against the accused was that they had tortured a young Jas named Chetu, suspected of complicity in a case of burglary. Chetu was first wrongfully confined for six days, then taken out of the village, and when led along the road was thrown into a disused well where he died. The defence was that Chetu jumped into the well himself to escape. Medical evidence showed death was not due to drowning nor to fall but to tortures inflicted at least twelve hours previous to death. Evidence of Mani, mother of Chetu, before the Sessions Judge, was that she visited her son whilst kept in confinement and washed his clothes soiled with blood. Other witnesses deposed to hearing screams of Chetu from Bishen Singh's shed. The Sessions Judge acquitted accused of the charge of murder but convicted them for grievous hurt and wrongful confinement, and sentenced to ten and seven years, rigorous imprisonment respectively. In the Chief Court, Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, in contesting the appeal asked for a conviction on a charge of murder also. The case is proceeding before the Chief Justice and Justice Kensington.

INSTALLATION AT WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, March 21.

The installation of the new Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan took place yesterday, when the ceremony was performed by Major Hancock, Acting Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. In addressing the new ruler, who is a chief of the second class of Kathiawar, the Acting Agent spoke of the improvement of the financial condition of the state which had been effected during the temporary administration of the agency.

The Thakore Saheb in response said he was gratified that he should commence his rule so soon after the great Delhi Durbar. That was a good omen for his future and he hoped to preserve the Rajput reputation of his family untarnished.

DARING THEFT IN MUSEUM.

(FROM OUR COBRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

A daring theft from the Indian Museum was reported to the Calcutta Police to-day. This morning the Curator of the Victoria Memorial Collection found that a glass case in which an Indian Sita was kept had been broken open and the gold strings of the Sita and keys used in tightening the strings as also a crown-shaped ornament surmounting the Sita had been stolen. The Sita was one of the first gifts to the Victoria Memorial collection and it is a mystery how the thief managed to get at it.

SRINGERI SWAMI'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, March 21.

A telegram has been received from Koppem announcing the death of the Jagad Guru at his seat in Sringeri. The message adds that he made an arrangement for succession before his death. He was venerated as the Hindu Guru for all India.

A TIGER-RIDDEN DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The Sylhet correspondent of the *Statesman* refers to the marked increase in the numbers and boldness of the tigers in that district, and Tipperah cattle have mainly suffered. Few human lives have been lost.

LORD AND LADY INCHCAPE.

Entertainement in Bombay.

A reception was held in Readymoney House last night by the Indian Mercantile Community of Bombay to meet the Right Honourable Lord and Lady Inchcape. The guest who is better known in Bombay as Sir James. McKay, head of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who has materially contributed to the improving of merchant shipping in India, is now in India to suggest railway improvement. In recognition of his services as the the Indian member on the Royal Commission re-Railways community of Bombay took the occasion of his presence here to entertain him. The reception was held in Readymoney House and on their arrival the hosts and their daughter were received by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Jivanji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji, Mr. Keobad C. Dinshah, Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji, and the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. A large number of Bombay merchants were present at the function. Several ladies and gentlemen were introduced to the visitors by Mr. Jivanji and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Sir Cowasji proposed the health of the guests of the evening and the latter thanked Sir Cowasji and the Bombay merchants for their kindness. After partaking of refreshments catered by Messrs. Mongini Bros. the guests dispersed.

In the boundary arrangement between Canada and Manitoba the latter will have an area of 951,832 squere miles, compared with the 253,000 square miles of Alberts and the 250,000 square miles on Saskatchewan, Manitoba's northern boundary will be the sixtieth meridian and its eastern boundary a line drawn practically from the north-east point of the present Province to Hudson Bay at the point where 89° west longitude, intersects the shore line. By the new Bill, Manitoba will receive an annual Federal subsidy of 1,349,346 dollars. (£269,869) as compare with 833,000 dollars under old arrangement, while by a retrospective clause, the Bill will date from 1908, and the Province will thus get a lump sum of over 2,000,000 dollars.

Almost every side of Dickens's work seemed to have been discussed in the centenary articles in the English papers. The New York "Evening Post" has broken new ground by a discussion, in its commercial and financial supplement, of Dickens's reference to finance. The conclusion is that the novelist approached the whole world of business as an uninformed outsider, and that in consequence he never sketched a convincing likeness of a business man as such. He tried, for instance, to draw a great City merchant in Mr. Dombey, but actually depicted an "extremely wooden figure," whom he leaves in his office with obvious relief to go home with Dombey's far more amusing clerk.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE ARCTIC PRAIRIES by E. Thompson Seton, (Constable).—A most interesting book in which the author relates his experiences whilst travelling 2,000 miles by canoe in North-West Canada. The results of the expedition almost amount to the conquest of a vast area of new land. If Mr. Seton was not the first discoverer, he is nevertheless the first specialist to clinch the belief that an ideal ranch, if not a great agricultural district, lies far up in the north-west prairies of the Buffalo River. He proved that the further north-west you go, the warmer it becomes, or, to state the truth more scientifically, the isothermic lines bend quickly to the north-west on the far side of Canada. He found rank and rich grasses, good dry, loamy land, with plenty of brooks and trees, whose presence indicates the possibility of growing agricultural crops. As it is said, where balsam poplar grows, we can grow potatoes; where white poplar grows we can grow barley; where jackpine grows we can grow wheat. It is also important, though Mr. Seton's modesty conceals the fact, that his suggestion—in the carrying out of which he was helped, I believe, by the Duke of Bedford—to introduce yaks into this country as well as reindeer, has vastly added to the possibilities of the district. It is to be remembered that a great part of the area is still marked on the maps as unexplored. But Mr. Seton's discoveries in the realm of natural history and indeed of ethnology must not be passed over. He had some moments of excitement as great as those of any big game hunter in his pursuit of animals, including the musk ox, with his camera. There is a most breezy account of photographing a lynx. Up to a point it is quite difficult to know whether he is firing at the animal with a lens or a gun. "There I stopped and began slowly approaching the desperate creature we held at bay. His eyes were glaring green, his ears were back, his small bobtail kept twitching from side to side, and his growls grew harder and hissier as I neared him. At 15ft. he gathered his legs under him as for a spring and I pressed the button, getting No. 3." Finally he crawled up within 8ft. of the beast, focussed and fired (with his camera), and after that let the animal escape. A very delightful chapter gives a full account of the Chipewyan Indians, the most remarkable fact about whom is that they can all read and write. This scholarly accomplishment is entirely due to the work of a Methodist missionary, who perfected a syllabic alphabet so simple that any Indian boy can learn it in a week or two. Seventy-three characters are all that are needed to express the whole language. Mr. Seton concludes the chapter thus:—Reader, take a map of North America, a large one, and mark of the vast area bounded by the Saskatchewan, the Rockies, the Hudson Bay, and the Arctic Circle, and realise that in this region, as large as Continental Europe, outside of Russia and Spain, one simple earnest man, inspired by the love of Him who alone is perfect love, invented and popularised a method of writing that in a few years—in less than a generation indeed—has turned the whole native population from ignorant illiterates to a people who are proud to read and write their own language. This, I take it, is one of the greatest feats of a civiliser.

RECOLLECTIONS GRAVE AND GAY by Mrs. Burton Harrison (Smith Elder).—Mrs. Burton Harrison, born a Cary of Carysbrooke, in Virginia, went through the horrors of the Civil War as a young girl, and the greater part of her book contains her reminiscences of that period. The war was carried right into her home, and she passed from place to place, not seeking safety, but following and often helping her mother, a strong and noble woman, who was foremost among those who nursed the sick and wounded. The picture we are given of wives, mothers, and sisters listening to the sound of firing in the woods and seeking news of their dear ones from the wounded men who came limping back from the lines shows in what close touch the devoted women of the South were with the dread reality of war, and it is an heroic tale that Mrs. Burton has to tell of her early years. But, as the title suggests, the staff of the book is mixed, and there are also many bright recollections of the smoother, social side of life.

THIRTEEN by E. Temple Thurston (Chapman and Hall).—Collections of short stories are not as popular as novels. But there is good reading in Mr. Thurston's book, he is something of a philosopher and has the gift of setting his readers thinking. It is a dainty, beautiful, dreamy world that he shows us.

LAFCADIO HEARN by Nina H. Kennard, (Eveleigh Nash.)—It is a curious coincidence that Stevenson and Hearn were almost exactly the same age, born in the same year, though at a distance of nearly half the world—the one in Edinburgh, the other in classic Leucadia (Santa Maura). Both were men of fragile physique and complex character; both, through many and sore vicissitudes, and by infinite and loving application to their craft, became masters of English literary expression—they stand side by side to-day above and apart from all others of their generation—both heard and responded to the mysterious call that summoned one to the Southern Seas, one to far Japan, and both died in the land of their voluntary exile. So alike were they that one cannot resist conjecturing what the effect would have been on their lives and work if they had been friends and comrades. To students of heredity and psychology, even more perhaps than to students of literature, Lafcadio Hearn's career and character, as here set forth, are of intense interest and significance, for he was an extraordinary example of a type evolved from a mixed ancestry. His father, Major Charles Hearn, came of Anglo-Hibernian stock, a mixture of Saxon and Celt, with an undoubted dash of gipsy blood in his veins, while his mother was a daughter of the Levant of either Greek or Maltese nationality. Lafcadio himself, when at the age of two years he was brought to Dublin by his mother, was as unlike an English or Irish child as he could be, a dark, weird, precious little mortal, stammering a curious half-Italian, half-Romaic lingo. He was predestined for a vagrant. From the Ionian Isles to Dublin he fared in infancy; his boyhood was spent chiefly in England, between Redhill, in Surrey, Ushaw, in the North, and London, "near the docks," with holiday intervals in Ireland. Then came a brief sojourn at some French seminary—probably the Petits Precepteurs at Yvetot, near Rouen, whence the young rebel, speedily and unceremoniously departed, "made a bolt of it," and betook himself to Paris. In his nineteenth year he was shipped off to the United States by relatives who were already heartily tired of his vagaries, which, as commonplace folk always do, they regarded as "sheer cussedness," and not as the almost inevitable eccentricities of genius. In 1869 (by a typographical error the date is given as 1850 in Miss Kennard's book) he was in Cincinnati, absolutely destitute, till one day he wandered forlorn'y into the office of Mr. Watkin, the printer, who befriended the sky, undersized, near-sighted boy gave him such hospitality as his means would allow, making him a paper bed, "paper-shavings from the book-trimming department . . . nice and warm," and sharing his frugal meals with him; while in return his quaint guest "did errand-boy in the intervals of tidying the papers and sweeping the shop." Eight years later, with forty dollars in his pocket and his head full of dreams, Hearn started forth on fresh travels, drifting first to Memphis, thence to New Orleans, and at last, via the West Indies, to Japan, where he cast anchor—or was stranded. One can regard his life in Japan in either way as he himself did, according to the mood of the moment. The book is admirably written and constructed and its value is enhanced by the inclusion of many hitherto unpublished letters written by Hearn to his half-sister, Mrs. Atkinson, all of them delightful and most characteristic epistles.

Mr. John Long will shortly publish a new novel by Tom Gallon entitled MEMORY CORNER. The scene is to be found in Old Hampstead . . . . . that spot beloved of Tom Gallon in which Kite of immortal memory strayed from "The Great Gay Road." Into a little house in Memory Corner comes a boy with a marvellous tenor voice exploited by an unscrupulous foreigner. The rise of the young singer, his triumphs and the quaint tragedy of his love story form the theme of a book that is compact of laughter and tears.

A New Novel by Violet Tweedale entitled "Austin's Career" is also announced for early publication by Mr. John Long. It deals with the life of a young Guardsman, who early in his career gets into an entanglement with a young peeress and the story describes the Bohemian life led by the pair in Paris. At the moment when escape from the entanglement, and marriage with a girl in Devonshire, whom he has learned to love, seems possible, the unexpected happens, and Austin sees that real love and family life can never be for him.

Mrs. Barclay's publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, announce a new story by this author, entitled THROUGH THE POSTERN GATE. A Romance of Seven Days. This is a charming love-idyll, told in Mrs. Barclay's own inimitable vein, and arranged in a way that is highly original. It will contain nine beautifully executed full-page illustrations in colour by Mr. F. H. Townsend of "Punch." The sales of Mrs. Barclay's previous books have now reached the following phenomenal totals: The Rosary, 390,000; the Mistress of Shenstone, 170,000: the following of the Star 150,000; The Wheels of Time, 100,000. Mrs. Barclay's THE FOLLOWING OF THE STAR still easily leads the way in current fiction in England. Messrs. Putnam report that the same word reaches them from America, Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Mr. Lloyd George is contributing and introduction to Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money's new book INSURANCE VERSUS POVERTY, which Messrs. Methuen will publish in about a fortnight's time. The work is of a wide scope, and it is not only a complete guide to the National Insurance Act of 1911, but deals with the social conditions upon which it is based. It describes the British voluntary insurances and gives a valuable account of the German insurance law.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is issuing in his Colonial Library a remarkable "first novel" by E. M. Dell entitled "THE WAY OF AN EAGLE". It is an Anglo-Indian story, a love romance presenting a rather unusual psychological problem, a girl's repulsion from a man who saved her from a position of great peril in a captured fort on the Indian frontier. The beginnings of this repugnance and its gradual extinction are depicted by the author in an original way, and the book is likely to attract readers not only by its analysis of character and motive, but by its movement and action. It is a testimony to the quality of the story that, before its publication in England, it was taken up for translation by various Continental publishers.

A new volume in Unwin's Colonial Library is YOUNG BECK by Judge Bodkin, the creator of PAUL BECK, that prince of crime investigators. Those who have followed the adventures of the famous detective will remember that in the CAPTURE OF PAUL BECK he was pitted against the fascinating lady detective, Dora Myrl, and after a long and thrilling trial of skill in the very moment of his victory he fell a victim to her charms. YOUNG BECK, the only son of the marriage, who inherits in a remarkable degree the gifts of his parents, is now the hero of a long series of novel and startling adventures—card sharping, horse racing, an aerial flight, a Parliamentary panic, kidnapping, jewel robbery, mystery elucidated and murder detected. More than once at some critical juncture old PAUL BECK and his wife reappear with an ingenious solution of some apparently insoluble tangle.

Mr. Unwin is about to include in his Colonial Library a new novel, CAPTAIN QUADRING, by a brilliant Australian writer, William Hay. All who admired Mr. Hay's HERRIDGE OF REALITY SWAMP will be interested in this new book, which has its scenes set partly in England and partly in the Australia of early days. Its plot is in essence concerned with the bitter feud of two brothers; it is the drama of two souls set in an atmosphere of high romance. Mr. Hays faculty for working out a deep psychological study in terms of romance—a faculty which is very uncommon—is displayed even more finely in his new book than it was in the former one.

Mr. Putnam Weale, who has had an exciting career in China—having been through the Boxer Rising and the siege of the Legation, and is the author, it is understood, of a brilliant series of letters on those times—has just written a romance of European life under the title THE REVOLT, which Messrs. Methuen will publish and which those who have read it describe as a very remarkable achievement in dramatic psychology.

In his new book THE MATADOR OF THE FIVE TOWNS, which Messrs. Methuen will publish, Mr. Arnold Bennett has brought together a select number of short stories written by him during the last few years. While practically all of them deal with the inhabitants of 'The Five Towns,' the stories vary widely in character. Some are uncompromisingly sad, but others are of a purely humorous description. The most important story is that which gives its title to the book. In it are reintroduced some of the personages who appeared in the longest and best known of Mr. Bennett's short stories, 'The Death of Simon Fuge.'

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following general summary of crop and weather reports in the Bombay Presidency is published for the past week:—The standing crops were damaged by insects in parts of Sukkur, and the Upper Sind Frontier and are withering for want of moisture in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier and Dharwar. Harvesting continues in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, the Deccan, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Gujarat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kathiawar, Baroda and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Karachi, Kanara, Sholapur and Belgaum, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 53 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 27 to 52 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 33 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 33 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 41 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue has been granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 10 and of maize 10 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 16th March were 45,466 in the Panch Mahals and 3,609 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 39,557 in the Panch Mahals. The numbers on test works in Kaira were 1,740, and on gratuitous relief in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur 6,492. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 4,696 and on gratuitous relief 3,959.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	15	13
Same date last year	31	26
Total mortality from all causes...		128
Same date last year		112

"As ta va Gregoire?" is a headline that has been very common in the French papers lately. It may be translated "Has anybody here seen Gregoire?" Gregoire—his name in the official decree is M. Paul Marcellin Rosemain Alfred Gregoire—has had a high decoration conferred upon him by the French Government for his services in the manufacture of sugar. Moreover, he is more exactly defined as the director of the Aisne Sugar Refinery. But no one in the Department of Aisne knows of this famous manufacturer. The local papers have done their best to trace M. Gregoire, but without success. One paper even went so far as look through the police records. The search has since become national. The Paris "Temps", the greatest paper in France, demands: "Where is this M. Gregoire? Where is his factory? For that he exists and is a manufacturer of sugar is beyond doubt. He has been decorated as such. Moreover, the 'Official Gazette says so." "La Reforme Economique" is Frankly sceptical, however, and asks whether this phantom M. Gregoire is not really a descendant of the Man in the Iron Mask.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., relinquished charge of his office as Judge of the High Court at Bombay on the 14th March.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Nasik.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., Collector of East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 9th April, with permission to prefix to his leave the Easter Holidays from 5th to 8th idem.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S., to act as Collector of East Khandesh during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

The resignation of Mr. F. W. Hanson of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted.

Vice Mr. D. Davies retired:—

Mr. E. MacTier to be a First Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. P. Lambert to be a Second Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. M. Gadney to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. S. F. Ellis to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. E. P. White to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. C. Holman to be Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways.

Mr. S. F. Ellis, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Mr. P. M. Stewart to act as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, from the date of departure of Mr. Holman, pending the arrival of Mr. Ellis.

Mr. A. S. Holland, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. J. T. Tanner, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. R. Woolcombe is appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and the Honourable Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart are also appointed members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

The Reverend P. S. Grove, Chaplain of Mount Abu, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for such period as may be admissible to him with effect from the 8th April, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. Britton, Chief Condensing Engineer, Aden, to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act, vice Mr. R. E. C. Bolton, R. I. M.

Mr. W. E. A. James, Assistant Engineer, Bombay, is posted to Delhi for employment under the Director of Temporary Works.

Major L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., on return from leave, to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, vice Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur F. A. Moos, L. M. and S., pending the return from leave of Major K. V. Kukday, I. M. S., or further orders.

Mr. A. G. Herbert to be a member of the Board of Examiners under the Bombay Boiler Inspector Act in Bombay during the absence of Mr. D. A. Fenton on leave.

During the absence on leave of Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., or pending further orders:—Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S., to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Separate Department.

Captain R. P. Farrell, Karachi Artillery Volunteers, is granted leave in India for six months from the 1st of April.

Captain D. N. J. Clabby, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted an extension of leave for six months from the 15th April inclusive.

Mr. F. L. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, transferred from the Central to the Northern Division, is placed in charge of the survey work in connection with the preparation of programme of Famine Relief Works in the Panch Mahals District, and posted to Godhra.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have elected the Honourable Mr. M. deP. Webb, C. I. E., and Mr. James Kenyon to be members to the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi for a term of two years commencing from the 1st April.

Messrs. T. J. Stephen and W. U. Nicholas are re-appointed as members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi for a term of two years commencing from the 1st April.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, March 21.

The weather remains dry and the disturbance in Kashmir appears unlikely to result in precipitation. Conditions are becoming unsettled in Assam and the Abor country. The temperature is nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast.—Light local rain may shortly occur in the extreme north-east of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and in excess in upper Sind. Temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Surat and in defect generally elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is in defect in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperature are in excess in Berar. Maximum temperature is above normal at Khandwa also.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations; the minimum is also above normal at Aurangabad and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports a further rainfall of 0·33" during a thunder-storm. Skies have cleared in northern India.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 21st March, was 29·951 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Tsar has confirmed the decision of the Admiralty Council in favour of abolishing the Article of the Navy Regulations providing for the surrender of a warship to the enemy under certain conditions, and of superseding it by the following Article:—"The Commander of a warship is compelled to destroy his ship, whenever there is no possibility of continuing the fight, and there is a danger of the ship's falling into the enemy's hands."

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette", March 21.)

All the powers conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code 1898 on a magistrate of the third class rest with the following gentlemen, in the Panch Mahals district:—Mr. Merwanji Hirjibhai Kothawala, Rao Saheb Bhaurai Ranchhodrai Desai, Mr. Vallavdas Jagjiwandas Parekh, Mr. Abdulla Avjal Godad, Mr. Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Mr. Ahsanealla Sarfulla Kazi.

Assistant Surgeon Nandlal Ghelabhai Shah, L.M. and S., is promoted from the third to the second class of Assistant Surgeons with effect from the 15th February 1912.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Sule, L.C.E., to be an Apprentice Engineer, Mr. Sule is posted in the Central Division.

Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Jogalekar, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Vasudev Yaman Dhalewadikar is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Chunilal Hargovind Jani, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Rangitbhai Vajubhai Divatia, LL.B., is authorised to practice as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Hanmant Annarav Padaki is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Ramkrishna Venkatrao Padbidri, Mamlatdar of Haliyal in the Kanara District, to be Mamlatdar of Gadag in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri, Mamlatdar of Sangameshvar (on leave), to be Mamlatdar of Bagalkot in the Bijapur District.

Mr. Bando Shesbgir Shirol, Head Karkun, Karajgi in the Dharwar District, to act as Mamlatdar of Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Venkatrao Vithal Nadig, Mahalkari of Supa, to act as Mamlatdar of Haliyal in the Kanara District.

The appointment of Mr. Bhagvanji Kuberji of Halol as a Conciliator in the Halol Taluka of the Panch Mahals District, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Malhar Mahadeo Kulkarni is appointed Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad in the Thana District for a period of five years vice Mr. Laxman Vishnu Joshi deceased.

Mr. V. G. Upalekar Excise Sub-Inspector, Mandangad, Ratnagiri District, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd inst, and Mr. Balkrishna Bapuji Achrekar, Karkun in the office of the Mamlatdar, Devgad, appointed to act for him.

Mr. N. P. Mehta, Excise Sub-Inspector, Ahmedabad City, now Viramgam, Sanand and Dholka, Ahmedabad District, has been granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the first ultimo, and Mr. D. Joseph, Clerk, Ahmedabad Collector's office, appointed to act for him from the 19th idem.

Mr. G. K. Sirnobat, Excise Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Gadag Dharwar District, was granted leave without pay from the 27th January to 3rd March 1912, both days inclusive, and Mr. H. S. Danwad, Sub-Inspector, Gadag-Shirhatti Range, directed to hold charge in addition of his own duties.

Mr. K. E. Kotwal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forests Officer, Kanara, Western Division, granted three months' privilege leave availed himself of the same with effect from the 16th February 1912, handing over the Sub-Divisional charge to Mr. W. A. Miller, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Western Division, on the 15th idem.

Messrs. Pandurang Ramchandra Vaidya and Fardunji Barjorji Writer, Overseers, Second Grade, temporarily transferred to the Northern Division are also posted to

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW CALCUTTA JUDGE.

The recently appointed Indian judge of the Calcutta High Court, Mr. A. Chaudhuri, has been prominent in the public life of Bengal for many years, as a leading member of the Constitutional Reform Party, which has achieved such signal triumphs during what may be called the Morley-Hardinge-Crewe epoch." A very successful Calcutta barrister, Mr. Chaudhuri belongs to the moderaised Hindu community, and is the eldest of a family of brothers, all of whom have been educated in England at one or other of the Universities. He has been a firm supporter of the Indian National Congress, and was one of the most influential of those who stood for moderate counsels during the Nationalist disturbances four or five years ago.

EUROPE'S BABY STATES.

Luxemburg, whose Grand Duke has recently died, is the largest of five miniature States which have retained their independence in the hurly-burly of European territorial adjustments of the last 100 years. Compared with the 175 square miles of the almost unknown Republic of Andorra, isolated among the Pyrenees, Luxemburg's 1,000 square miles assumes almost the dimensions of a great Power; while the smallest of Europe's sovereign "babies," Monaco, could find accommodation for its five square miles in more than one London borough. Some thirty square miles of mountainous country in North-East Italy, in which, 1,600 years ago, the Republic of San Marino was formed, still exists to prevent Andorra being the smallest European Republic, and neither Germany nor Austria has yet absorbed the ninety-nine square miles of Liechtenstein, over which the octogenarian Prince John has ruled for more than half a century.

FIRST RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

It seems interesting to recall, in view of the present "pourparlers" with Russia about Persia, that February 27 was the day on which the first Russian Embassy was formally received twelve miles from London by "eighty merchants in goodly apparel." They had come to England by way of Aberdeen, where their ship was wrecked, and the presents they brought for Philip and Mary were pillaged by the rude people of the coast. These gifts from the Russovite Emperor consisted of sable skins, a great "falcon," and a silver drum. The envoys were warmly welcomed by the English Court and lavishly entertained during their stay by the City merchants trading to Muscovy.

NEW HEADGEAR FOR FRENCH ARMY.

Before very long the French infantryman will receive the new pattern helmet designed by the famous battle-painter, Edouard Detaille and Georges Scott. It is of "blued" steel, surmounted by a bronzed top, and the peak and neck-shield are of equal size, so that the helmet may be worn either way round. Its weight—well over a couple of pounds—will take some getting used to, and the change from the kepi which has done service for so many years is likely to prove rather a trial at first.

LORD MAYOR AND HIS JACK-BOOTS.

Among the good stories told in the just-published "The Early Court of Queen Victoria," by Clare Jerrold is one by Sir Robert Peel about the Lord Mayor when the Queen and Prince Albert went to banquet at the Guildhall in 1844. It was muddy weather, and the Lord Mayor put on enormous jack-boots over his dandy shoes and stockings to keep them clean. Waiting at Temple Bar, he tried to take off the boots when her Majesty was near, but they were too tight, and would not move. His friends came to his aid, the Lord Mayor standing on one leg while they tugged. One boot came off and they started on the other, but it remained firm, the crowd watching in uproarious glee. When at last the Queen was but a few paces away, the agonised City King roared "For God's sake put my boot on again." So, backed by half a dozen friends and egged at by another half-dozen, he rescovered the displaced boot, and had to wear both of them until after the banquet, when a less frantic effort removed them.

LORD STEWARD AND THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

Among other things Mrs. Jerrold—whose object in writing the book was "to show Queen Victoria in her natural setting during her youth, hoping thereby to present her as a really human person"—tells of the discomfort of the Royal Palaces in the early days of the Queen, due to the curious arrangements made by her Majesty's Ministers for her comfort. Victoria, feeling the cold especially one day, sent a messenger, to Sir Frederick Watson, then Master of the Household, complaining that the dining-room was always cold. That perplexed gentleman, who either had no initiative or who knew that interference would be useless, replied gravely to the messenger: "You see, properly speaking, it is not our fault, for the Lord Steward lays the fire and the Lord Chamberlain lights it!"

THE "B" AND THE WASP.

There is a good deal about Brougham in the book, and we are reminded of "his dirt and his carelessness about dress." But he was a tremendous worker, and if he did not do about six things at once he did them in such rapid succession that it makes one's brain whirl to think of it." "Yet he was so intemperate in his speech, so ready with invective, so inconstant in his views, that he became a terror to the House." One writer said he was like a wasp, for ever buzzing and stinging the Government, animated by sting by spite and malice. Creevy spoke of him as the Archfiend, Old Wicked-Shifts, and Beelzebub; and when he had a new carriage with, on the panel, a coronet surmounting a large "B," Sydney Smith remarked, "There goes a carriage with a bee outside and a wasp inside." Mrs. Jerrold's book is exceedingly readable throughout.

LOWESTOFT FISH TRAFFIC.

Remarkable figures respecting the fish traffic of Lowestoft are contained in an article published in the March "Railway Magazine." Nearly 200,000 tons of fish have in a single year been sent by rail to Billingsgate Market. In trawling along the port employs 320 smacks and 2,600 men, but the whole fishing fleet represents 600 different vessels. In the autumn season of 1911 the total catch amounted to 338,860 crans, the cran being a legal measure containing, on an average, 1,300 herrings. In October and December 26,250 hundred of mackerel were landed, as well as large quantities of trawl fish; while during the same season 240,156 barrels of pickled herrings were sent abroad; and 180,809 cases of herrings exported to Hamburg.

EXTERMINATION OF THE BITTERN.

The destruction of a bittern at Great Dalby during the recent storm is (Mr. Joseph Collinson writes) a painful reminder to the humane public of the danger to which rare wild birds are still exposed. The bittern is an exceedingly interesting bird—alike to sight and hearing—who once dwelt among us, and still often pays us visits. He would take up his abode again with us if unmolested; but though few people have ever had the pleasure of seeing him, he is ruthlessly killed whenever he puts in an appearance. Mr. Collinson thinks a new law which would give protection to all rare birds, and empower magistrates to suspend the gun licence for some years in the case of a first conviction for killing a specimen of any such protected species, and on a second conviction, the revocation of the licence altogether is what is wanted.

WHERE THE GERMANS WILL NOT LAND.

Tollesbury, which aspires to become a naval base in connexion with the Second Destroyer Flotilla, has previously possessed maritime importance, for in Saxon times this was the place, as the name implies, where all ships paid toll or custom on entering the estuary of the Blackwater. It is now a large fishing village, connected chiefly with yachts and oysters. Apparently the mysterious "Wallfleet oyster," which throughout the Middle Ages and down to the sixteenth century were famed above all others, came from Tollesbury Creek; and oysters from this fishery are still especially prized in Russia. This is one of the supposed spots where our Continental invaders intend to land, but there is only 10ft. of water at low tide, and they must trevive the "flat-bottoms" devised by Napoleon.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"98.9" AT THE CRITERION.

On the opening night in mail week, Mr. Robert Loraine refused to tell the audience the name of the person who has written the play with the curious title of "98.9," and said it would be kept a secret till later. In acting thus he was imitating a course adopted by Miss Gertrude Kingston at the opening of the Little Theatre, and soon abandoned by her—wisely. Long before her time it was the custom, I believe, of managers to announce the name of the author of a new play, if the reception were favourable, and withhold it when the piece was hissed, thus keeping a secret, probably a Polichinelle secret, out of charitable motives. There seemed some reason for the old procedure, and appears to be none for the new, though I think says a dramatic critic Miss Kingston gave some explanations. "98.9" is not a play of sufficient importance to make one die of curiosity about the author's name. If the author is an old hand he will not very greatly advance his reputation; if new, we may admit that in certain aspects he is very promising, and wonder whether he has the other qualities. The piece is really a fantasia on an old theme, and the theme is the impossibility of breaching a wall that does not exist. The hero makes a tremendous attack upon the heart of the heroine, which had been given to him before the operations began, and the attack is so terrific and tactless that she almost takes it back again. Fortunately, the play is witty, and although the performance is not brisk enough, we were all well entertained. In a little speech at the end Mr. Loraine made an apology, and said that the play required "pulling together": it does; it also needs the blue pencil. For instance, the first half of the cinematograph show in the third act ought to be cut since, though funny in itself, it causes the work to standstill, and when a farce stands still it congeals, and the frost tends to reach the audience. Moreover, towards the close there was a kind of periclesis, which delayed, unwisely, the obvious conclusion.

TITLE DENOTING TEMPERATURE.

There can be no doubt about the cleverness of the play called "98.9," though some concerning the wisdom of the title, which, as everybody guessed, was connected with the temperature of the human body. Unfortunately, the scene in which the temperature of the heroine was taken, in order to see whether she was a normal woman or a woman of genius, was not cleverly handled. It is doubtful whether the audience guessed what probably was the idea of the author, that the heroine's temperature was a little above the normal, because of her state of wrath at the ridiculous experiment. And perhaps I am wrong in suggesting that this was his idea. I may also be incorrect in using the word author in the singular, but the matter is unimportant. We had a dashing young gentleman named Miles, who fell in love with pretty Miss Challismore, not at first sight, but on their second encounter, which happened nearly two years after the first. Now, she had fallen in love with him as soon as they had met.

A TEMPESTUOUS WOOER.

Mr. Miles, instead of courting her in the customary way of human beings, attacked her after the fashion of many heroes of farce; he declared war five minutes after speaking to her, committed all sorts of absurdities and extravagances for her sake, bombarded her with compliments, and pestered her with polite attentions; he was insufferably impertinent, intolerably fatuous, and unendurably humbie; so she stiffened her heart against him. As a kind of reserve force, he brought up a heavy uncle from Australia, who bat eed at the flinty bosom. Miles attacked her by aeroplane, he made her look intensely ridiculous before two or three people, he assailed her with books and epigrams and paradoxes; he talked to her like half a dozen people out of "G. B. S." plays, till her head whirled, and by the end of the second act he had almost lost her. Then in the third he worked a great surprise. Behind her back he had bought the cottage in the country that she had wished to buy, one which had a nursery that she intended to turn into a studio; he had the audacity to fill it with toys, to have texts painted on the walls, such as "Be fruitful and multiply, and the more the merrier, and he installed in it a cinematograph. These elaborate preparations were made in order to show her that he was really in earnest, for in protection of her dignity she had pretended to believe that he was courting her out of mere whimsicality. Pretty Miss Challismore, curious to know what he had done in the studio, came furtively to look. Now she was not the common stage ingenue, but a young women of energy, who spent part of her time presiding over "mothers' meetings," and the idea of children and motherhood did not shock her in the least any more than they would have shocked any other decent-minded young woman not brought up in ridiculous ignorance of human life. The cinematograph operated by a spring connected with the door recorded on the film her furtive visit to the studio-nursery.

A THEATRICAL PIECE.

The last act, which passes in the nursery-studio, has a certain amount of point given to it by the apparent temporary triumph of one "Bow-wow," otherwise Mr. Napoleon Delphy, another suitor for the hand of Grace Challismore. The denouement is reached by means of the fact that Grace is so exasperated by the manœuvres of her tornado lover that she spanks him in a fashion that look definite and final, and then finds him so utterly crushed by the blow that her heart melts, and in a prettily written little speech she in her turn makes suit to him, and the affair ends with the lovers in the arms of one another. I cannot pretend that the characters are real, and this is regrettable: the whole piece is rankly theatrical, but it is quite clever. The dialogue is almost incessantly witty, and the jokes, on the whole, maintain a high standard. Thanks to the dialogue, and some freshness in ideas and adroitness in construction, the play is really entertaining: there are a few dull moments, but they can be eliminated easily, and when the blue pencil has been used and the performance screwed up, "98.9" will be one of the most amusing as well as cleverest farces of its kind seen in London for a long time. Occasionally Mr. Loraine, who played the part of Miles, had an air of indecision which suggested insufficient rehearsal. Yet much of his work is quite brilliant and he carried back the middle-aged playgoer to the days when Mr. Charles Wyndham caused London coyly to visit the Criterion to see his remarkable acting in Anglo-French farces which everybody regarded as shocking; but it must be added that the fun in "98.9" is entirely clean and healthy. Miss Mabel Love played charmingly and with a good deal of spirit the part of Grace, and her work in the more serious scenes was really excellent. The part of "Bow-wow," her feeble fatuous, weak-kneed suitor, was successfully presented by Mr. Vane Tempest in his customary style. Miss Marie Illington acted very well as the much-worried aunt of the heroine. Mr. Charles Cartwright was too elaborately portentous as the uncle from Australia. The audience seemed amused throughout, and there were very hearty calls at the end.

THE LITTLE THEATRE.

"The Birthright," produce at the Little Theatre, London, in mail week, by the Adelphi Play Society, is the work of a Dutch dramatist, Mr. Jan Paulus, and is translated by its author; but though its subject is large is made no very great impression. In fact the subject seemed a good deal too large for the author. It was the struggle for the soul of a young man who believed himself to be English, and was marked out for the life of an English country gentleman, but, in fact, was Russian, and yearned to be up and doing for the cause. On the one side were his father and Miss Mary Willis; on the other were his uncle and Miss Catherine Markoff. His father had been a revolutionary in early youth, had escaped from Siberia to England, changed his name to Morton, and made a fortune, and was on the point of buying an estate for the boy, who knew nothing of his origin. His uncle had remained true to the cause, came across in rags, forced Morton to take him up and lend his house for committee meetings, and worked upon the boy's instinctive sympathy with the oppressed. The uncle won. Young Morton was told who he really was, went off to Moscow, and, being condemned, died on his way to the mines; and his father, following him, also died, of a stage spasm. But we didn't believe any of it. Too much was explained at length. Everybody was an abstract enthusiasm—Morton for English gentlemanliness, Paul Strelski and the boy for Russian freedom, Miss Willis for respectability; and none of these abstraction ever materialised into a human being. Miss Markoff alone had our sympathy, probably because there was a suspicion that her enthusiasm was tempered with something more earthy than found its way into the composition of any of the others. Miss Mary Mackenzie played her well, and Mr. Maurice Elvey gave to the uncle an easy confidense; but Mr. Jules Shaw had hardly the strength that the part of Morton seemed to require.

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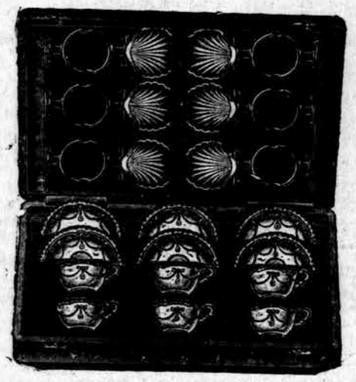

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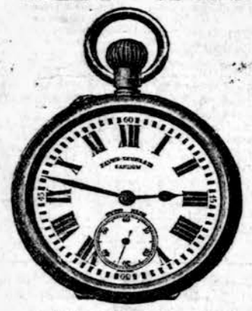

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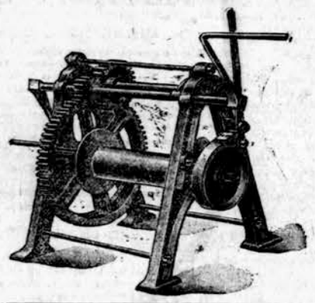

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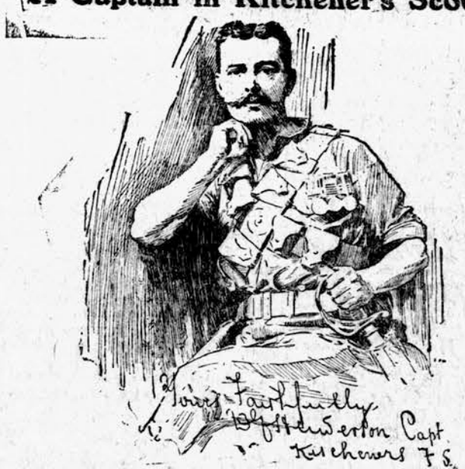

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The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, is *derived entirely from Phosferine.* Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes, from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs, this gallant officer was yet able, *entirely owing to the aid of Phosferine,* to leave the hospital and fight through to the end of the Boer War! Under blows which make men reel and fall, Captain Henderson was so upheld by the vitalising and bracing qualities of Phosferine, that actually on his return home he was robust and vigorous enough to win *four* military *prizes in one day,* including the famous Victoria Cross Cup!

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Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life.* I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day,* including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

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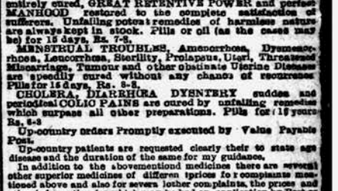

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